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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FRIGHT.

'Twas night, and all had gone to rest
Save Ann and Jane, who talking sat;
A thousand thoughts arose in their breast,
They spoke of this, and then of that.

At length said Ann, look yonder Jane,
There at the window, dost you see,
There's some one looking thro' the pane,
As pale as any ghost might be.

Where! where! said Jane, with frantic look,
Perchance 'twas something else you took
To be a spirit peeping there.

Now at the door a noise is heard,
They breathless fly behind a screen,
Neither afraid to speak a word,
Or motion, lest they might be seen.

And now they hear the hinges creak,
A silent prayer they both begin;
And now was prowler heard to speak;
Their faithful dog came walking in.

EILEN.

ERIN.

Oh! Erin, thou queen of the ocean, arise,
Seize the lightnings that 'lumine the vault of the skies,
Grasp the weapons of war, for thy valor is known,
And the tyrant shall tremble on Albion's throne.

Go forth like a flame in the forest afar,
Sound the trump of thy triumph from liberty's car;
Rend the chains of oppression, be monarchy hurl'd,
And thy glory shall wake up the gloom of the world.

Th' avalanche of the Alps shall not strike more alarms,
To dread monarchy's monsters than Ireland's arms;
An eruption of Etna less dread shall impart,
Than the valor of Erin, best vein of her heart.

How long shall the sceptre of slavery wave,
O'er the wish of the world and the blades of the brave?
How long shall the crown and the crosier unite,
To extinguish the lamp of thy liberty's light?

How long shall the weapons thy warriors wore,
Cease to spread the red gush of tyrannical gore?
How long shall the grave of thy glory be view'd,
Where the tomb of the tyrant should glitter with blood?

Oh! Erin, arise in the strength of thy might,
Go forth in thy pow'r to the field of the fight,
Let a sense of thy wrongs nerve the arm of the brave,
And the march of the monarch shall be to the grave.

Bid the angel of death visit Erin once more,
Wake thy engines of thunder on every shore;
Wrap the ranks of oppression in floods of thy fire,
And the doom of the despot the world shall admire.

Then shall Freedom walk forth in thy gardens again,
And the voice of her victory sound o'er the main;
Then millions unborn, shall rejoice in the cause
That gave Ireland liberty—liberty laws.

Oh! hasten the hour when the flame shall retire,
And the breasts of the brave of all Europe shall fire,
When each tyrant shall fall, and when tyranny hurl'd,
The banner of Freedom shall wave to the world.

MILFORD HARD.

A copy of Cornelius Neale's address to his wife, was handed me some years since, by a very dear friend, at a time of much feeling, arising both from sickness and the prospect of separation, either from my dear family, or the friend, as I should decide. The following lines were written in reply, though never seen by him to whom they were addressed until three years after our union.—As I have never seen an answer to that address in print, I submit my own attempt for publication, if thought worthy.

Those stay of my youth, when by sickness o'er shrouded,
I pressed the cold mouth and saw comfort depart,
When the cold lamp of age, this bright cheek shall have faded,
Thy kindness must still nourish warm round my heart.

The "flow'r thou hast cherish'd" shall bloom for thee still,
Though thy footsteps through Poverty's vale may be lost,
And the "bird thou hast nurs'd" her wild-wood notes shall thrill,
In remembrances of joys which now beam round her head.

Should providence call thee to Arkansaw's forest,
Or where the wild Wabash, her dark billows roll,
Obey my dear Henry, for she whom thou lov'st
Will cling to thee still, thou "Friend of my soul;"

And when like an oak, by the blue lightning scath'd,
Thy tresses with time's snowy honours are crown'd,
Like the ever-green ivy's luxuriant wreath,
My heart's best affections shall circle their round.

I'll sooth thee in Exile, nor leave thee in sorrow,
But love o'er thy moments his sunbeam shall cast;
And the future, from Hope's vestal flame ever borrow
A ray of that glory, which (time being past

With all its vain joys,) shall burst full on our sight,
When the Clarion's blast our tomb having riv'n,
Together we'll rise, oh! ecstatic delight,
Expand the glad wing, and flee into heav'n.

There music seraphic our spirits entrancing,
Thy voice which on earth never sounded in song,
Shall try its first strains, and forever advancing,
Towards retreating perfection, the Anthem prolong;

Yes, love'd one, we'll shout for the glimm'ring fire,
Of hope now our stay—shall be then lost in bliss;
And our Faith's feeble gleam, there transported expire
In the glorious vision, of Christ as he is.

TYRO.

GAMBLING;
OR, RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

"——as we turn our backs
From our companions thrown into his grave,
So his flatterers to his buried fortunes
Shrink all away."

"Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door?" said Edward F. passionately to his wife. The night had passed, but its cold wind entered the house, as Mrs. F., with a sorrowful heart, unbid the lock.

It is late, Edward; and I could not keep from slumbering.'

He said nothing in return to this: but flung himself in a chair, and gazed intently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knees, and putting his arms around the father's neck, whispered, "papa, what has mamma been crying for?"—Mr. F. started—shook off his boy, and said with violence, 'get to bed, sir; what business has your mother to let you be up at this hour?'—The poor child's lower lip pouted; but he was, at this time, too much frightened to cry. His sister silently took him up; and when he had reached his cot his warm heart discharged itself of its noisy grief. The mother heard his crying, and went to him; but she soon returned to the parlour. She leaned upon her husband and thus addressed him; Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me—but I implore of you not to act in this manner before your children. You are not, Edward, as you used to be! Those heavy eyes tell of wretchedness, as well as of bad hours. You wrong me—you wrong yourself, thus to let my hand show I am your wife—but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment.—I am aware of the kind of society in which you have lately indulged. Tell me, Edward, for Heaven's sake tell me!—we are poor—we are reduced! we are ruined!—is it not so?"

Edward had not a word for his wife; but a man's tears are more awful than his words.

'Well, be it so, Edward! Our children may suffer from our fall; but it will redouble my exertions for them. And as for myself, you do not know me if you think that circumstances lessen my feelings for you. A woman's love is like the plant which shows its strength the more it is trodden on. Arouse yourself my husband—it is true, your father has cast you off, and you are indebted to him in a serious sum—but he is not all the world!—only consider your wife in that light.' A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F. went to ascertain the cause; she returned to her husband: 'Mary is at the door—she says you always kissed her before she went to bed?'

'My child—my child,' said the father; 'God bless you—I am not well, Mary:—Nay, do not speak to me to night; Go to rest now—give me one of your pretty smiles in the morning, and your father will be happy again.'

Mr. F. too was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him—his wife and his children had once given him happy dreams—but now, the ruin he had brought upon them was an awakening reality.

When the light of the morning appeared above the line of the opposite house, Mr. F. arose.

'Where are you going Edward?"—said his wife. 'I have been considering,' he replied, calmly, 'and I am determined to try my father. He loved me when I was a boy—was proud of me. It is true, I have acted dishonourably by him. Yesterday I spoke harshly of him; but I did not then know myself. Your dear affection, my wife, has completely altered me. I never can forget my ill treatment towards you; but I will make up for it—I will—indeed I will—Nay, do not—do not grieve in this way—this is worse to me than all—your young ones, my wife—I will be back soon.'

The children appeared in the breakfast room. Mary was ready with her smile, and the boy was anxious for the notice of his father. After a short space of time, Mr. F returned.

'Why so pale, my husband! will your parent not assist you.'

'We must indeed sink, my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me; I did not, I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and your little ones, but he has cast us off forever.'

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in. The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F.'s father he took possession of the property, and he had the power to make F. a prisoner.

'You shall not take papa away,' said the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

'Mamma,' whispered Mary, 'must my father go to prison—won't they let us go too?'

'Here comes my authority,' said the deputy sheriff.

The elder Mr. F. doggedly placed himself in a chair.

'You shall not take my papa away,' cried out the boy to his grandfather.

'Whatever may have been my conduct sir,' said the miserable Edward, 'this is intended for you. I have not a single feeling for myself, but my wife—my children—you have no right thus to harrass them with your presence.'

'Nay, husband,' responded Mrs. F. 'think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you Edward from your childhood as he has done, but he shall see how I can cling to you—can he be proud of you in your poverty. He has forgotten your youthful days—he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years.'

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowly, yet nervously answered thus:

'Madam—I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble minded as yourself—and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favourite child. An old man hides his sorrows; but let not the world therefore think him unfeeling—especially as that world taught him so to do. The distress I have this moment caused was premeditated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets to vice by single steps; and many think the victim must return by degrees. I know Edward's disposition; and that with him a single leap is sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favourite of his poor mother—the laughing eyed young pet of a—pshaw—of an old fool; for why am I crying.'

Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and, without uttering a word, pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to his eyes—The boy also now left his parent walked up to his grandfather, and, leaning his elbow on the old man's knees, and turning up his round cheek, said, 'then you won't take papa away?'

'No! you little impudent rascal—but I'll take you away; and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well, that I'll make your father follow after.'

Thus came happiness at the heels of ruin.—If husbands oftener appreciated the exquisite and heaven-like affection of their wives, many happier fireside would be seen. *One in Love and one in mind*, ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many times check improvidence, if they were to make use of affection and kindness rather than prejudice and sullenness.

THE BURIAL.

There was joy on earth—the twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight, softly silent as falls the snow-flake, seemed unmindful of woe, as it flashed its wing across the vision, like a thought of a dream during the hushed hour of midnight, and vanished as suddenly.—To me the sight of their joyous felicity brought no gladness—the sounds of their mirth fell cold upon the heart—it seemed but bitter mockery; and spoke of days departed. The bright and laughing skies seemed insensible that they were smiling over ruin and decay; that one of hope's fairest, sweetest flowers, had drooped and died; and that now—even now—was to be lain in the earth's cold bosom.

I had seen the child in its guileless beauty, when it was a thing all glowing with health, innocence and joy—I had seen it folded in the arms of her that bore it in all the overwhelming fondness of a mother's love. But now her first-born blessing—her first, last, and only one, slept—not on the soft bosom of a mother's tenderness—but with the quiet dead! Death! Death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale and lifeless, it wore a smile passionless and pure as the cherub of immortality—it had nothing of the corpse about it, but its whiteness—nothing of the grave, but its stillness. So beautiful it seemed like the sportive lamb, decked with a flowery garland for the sacrifice. I could fain have lain down by her side in the cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark and silent valley.

Thou weepest, childless mother—ah! well thou mayst—the Son of God wept at the tomb of his friend—and thou mournest thy first-born. Hard is it for thee to lay thy lovely one low in the damp earth—beneath the cold clods of the valley—hard is it to reflect that this, thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection. Ah! these are recollections that weigh upon the soul, even to overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art desolate—it tells, too, of playful smiles—of a thousand soft and winning ways that twine around the mother's bosom—it tells of the sweet wild throbbings of unspeakable bliss, that were thine when softly soothing it to slumber and repose. Now, the foliage of the cypress will be its shelter, and the narrow house its abiding place—the nursery will no more resound with its gladsome mirth—the cradle in which it had so often reposed in quiet is now desolate.—Thou weepest childless mother.

The last look. The time is come when she may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy, ere the pall is settled upon his lifeless brow. Oh! the bitter agony of that moment—one long burning kiss upon his marble forehead, and he is shut from her view. In the fullness of her grief she says,

No more, my baby, shalt thou lie
With drowsy smile, and half shut eye—
Pillowed upon thy mother's breast,
Serenely sinking into rest.
For God hath laid thee down to sleep,
Like a pure pearl beneath the deep!

Look abroad, fond mother, upon the ways of sinful men, and repine no more that God hath made thy child an angel in the regions of bliss. Now his song mingles with the thanksgiving of the blest! sanctified, safe, and secure from the stormy blasts of iniquity, with him who is from everlasting!

* * * * * * *

The long train of weeping friends gathered round a fresh dug grave. The coffin was lowered into its final resting place, in the vale of solitude and silence—the spirit of him who was so lovely here had, long ere this, crossed the dark waters—and is safely landed upon the flowery coast of a world of fadeless bloom.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AMBITION.

Perhaps there is nothing more firmly fixed in the mind of man, and implanted, as it were, into his very nature than the love of power. We find it in every age, among every people, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Pagan; it is the acting force that impels to scenes of strife and discord; when once the passion is given way to, all the natural powers in vain attempt to check it; it breaks through all artificial restraints, and shows by its career the force it has over wayward man.

There is no one instance, in my recollection, whether recorded in ancient or modern history, where a more conspicuous proof of its power has been exhibited to the world, than that which characterizes the career of Napoleon, who from being a private citizen, raised himself up, by his own talents, to be not only Emperor of France, but master of almost the whole of Europe.

If Bonaparte had rested satisfied with the sovereignty of France, there is no doubt, but that he would have been a blessing to that country; raised it to the highest pinnacle of national grandeur, by cultivating the arts of peace, as he did by his warlike feats, and transmitted to his posterity, that throne which he seemed so well calculated to fill, both with renown to himself, and honour to his country. But it may be truly said of him, that "his ambition knew no bounds," from being Emperor of France, he wished to become Emperor of the whole of Europe; and indeed, at one time, he was fast verging towards it; his dependants filled the thrones of several kingdoms; not an enemy dare show his face, nor say one nay, "he is my foe," but felt the powerful force of his arms. It was in this prosperous state of affairs, when the greater part of Christendom was at his feet, that fortune forsook him; henceforward to the day of his destruction, we behold him striving against the decrees of fate, showing to the world, that he was great in adversity, and that defeat did but arouse him to greater and more daring exploits. Though Bonaparte, in his career of glory, evidently displayed that his ruling passion was ambition, yet St. Marino is an instance of his moderation, and though his life is marked with the destruction of thousands, yet France flourished beneath his reign.

Something similar to him, in a political point of view, was Oliver Cromwell; not that he possessed towards acquiring the government of England. In the Revolutions that raised both these great men to power and authority, their respective kings fell by the hands of the executioner. Both were accused of swaying the sceptre of dominion, and both died because they happened to possess the regal authority; it may be, that in the case of Charles, he was led to take undue advantages, and encroach upon the rights of his subjects, but that which led Louis to destruction, was the encroachment upon his rights, and the invasion of his prerogative, by the growing spirit of freedom. Cromwell transmitted the government to his son, yet it appears that he was not so much esteemed, either by his subjects or his enemies as Napoleon; the latter was revered by his people; they followed him to battle with the sure presage of victory: the former from fear. Cromwell, no doubt, possessed great talents for war, but they will not bear a comparison with the hero of France. Both trampled on that liberty, to gain which the Revolutions that raised them to power were commenced. Both were ambitious, and both under the garb of Freedom usurped the sovereignty of their respective kingdoms.

Here then are two illustrious instances of the love of power, and the force it has over man, in directing and governing his path through life. Both were as meteors in their different governments, leading them to conquest and victory; both were hailed as the champions of Liberty, yet both are now viewed as traitors to Freedom.

Let then the fair sons of Columbia, take example from the downfall of these Cæsars, and from the ruin they brought upon their countries; and let them beware not to give way to the ruling passion within their bosoms, but smoother every feeling of ambition, any more than that which will conduce to the welfare of their country, and the happiness of her citizens.

G. W. A.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EMILY'S GHOST.

The scorching rays of the sun of a long summer's day in June, had been resting on my head, bringing forth perspiration in no small degree; fatigue which I began to experience, was also manifested in the appearance, as well as the slow and measured pace of my horse, who since the rising sun had travelled some thirty miles—it was an hour before sunset, and a dark cloud was seen rising from the western horizon, forming in the east, the variegated arch of the rainbow, and opening a new aspect to the surrounding scene; the fearful looks of the cottagers disappeared with the storm, and the old woman addressing herself to me, said she "was dreadfully frightened," and the old man encouraged by the voice of his companion, said "that in all his days, he had never witnessed a storm so dreadful;" but as no mention was made of the conduct of the little girl, I enquired the cause of it—"Ah," said the old lady, "it was Emily's Ghost, poor creature, she is frequently seen when it thunders and storms, dancing in the woods; ah, she was a lovely creature; so good, and could you only have seen her when she used to skip about the woods, singing under the big walnut—but poor soul she's gone to another world;" and as the old woman wiped with her apron, a tear from her wrinkled cheek, she said, "I will tell you all about it, sir, if you are not too tired." Having given my consent to her proposal, she continued, "Mr. Gartley, who owns all this place, and it is a very large tract of land, it runs a great way back; well, he used to live, in the summer, in the great house on the hill, but you cannot see the house from here for the trees; he had two sons who both went far away from home when they were very young. Emily was the only daughter of Mr. Gartley, she was not more than 16 years old, and every body will tell you she was so handsome, but she was not proud, for often she came to our little home, and would talk as friendly as if she was like one of us; well, she had a great many beaux, and sometimes when a great number of young persons were here, they would dance in the Piazza and walk and ramble in the woods, and they seemed so happy that it did one's heart good to see them, and then Mr. Gartley used to be so fond of seeing them dance, and amuse themselves. Well, there was a young man who did not often dance with Emily, but he used to come out here alone, and Emily and him would walk through the woods and fields together, and seemed so earnest in talking, that I thought there was some love work going on, and when I plagued her about him, her face would redden all over like her rosy cheeks, and she would run off laughing; well, things went on so for a long time, and it was given out that Emily and Charles Worthington (for that was his name,) was soon to be married, and great preparations were making for the wedding day; the wedding dress and all was prepared, when one morning, Mr. Worthington's servant-man came riding out, with a letter to Miss Emily; ah me, I cannot tell you of the change that took place; well, Emily opened the letter, and before she read it, she screamed out and fell on the floor as if she was dead, and it was a long time before she opened her eyes, and although the Doctor done all he could to make her recover, yet when she came too, she did nothing but scream and cry for Charles, and poor creature she never was herself again. It was not long before her rosy cheeks were as white as lilies, and her beautiful blue eyes would stare as if they looked at you, yet could not see any thing, for you might pass by the place they looked at without being noticed; she would tear her long curling hair, and when you would meet her, she talked so strange, and would start and jump at every sound, that oh it was a cruel sight, I dont wonder her poor father got so low spirited and altered in his ways; but I forgot to tell you what was in the letter; it was from Charles, saying he was going to fight a duel, and this letter would be sent to her if he was wounded, and he was killed on the spot; well, it was just as Mr. Gartley was about to move to town, and the leaves began to fall, that Emily was one morning found, poor creature, she was found hanging to the big walnut tree—it was for love, oh yes, it was for love, that made her do it; oh my sir, the place has never been like it used to be ever since; Mr. Gartley does not now live out here, and the great house is rotting and decaying, and the big walnut tree is haunted with the Ghost of Emily."

I had listened to the earnest tale of the old lady, in her own simple language, with the numerous "wells" until I had almost forgotten I was fatigued; having taken some refreshments, I retired to bed, determined, should I be permitted to arise in the morning, to visit the former dwelling of Emily.

Before the sun had spread its beams on the works of nature, I had arisen, and having visited my horse, directed my steps toward the great house on the hill. As I left the valley in which stood the humble dwelling of the farmer, and ascended, the house arose gradually to my view, and a melancholy feeling of regret crossed my mind as my eyes rested on the wasting remains of a once splendid edifice. The boards which were torn from the floor of the Piazza, told that the dancer, of which the old lady had spoken, had long ceased, and the door which led to it, bore evident marks that it had not recently moved on its hinges; the wild jessamine, and the woodbine, entwined around its portals, and reared their heads about the windows, the shutters of several of which had dropped from their fastenings, and through the casement of one of these I entered the parlour; the echo of my steps impressed strikingly the solitude of the place. I had never before beheld the spot, and my feet for the first time trod the floor, yet, I could look back, and reflect on the changes that a few years must have produced with the former inmates of the dwelling, and on the house itself. Emily's ghost danced before me, not as the phantom spirit of another world, but as the gay and lively creature described in the simple tale of the old woman; I could fancy the swelling tone of the piano, the silvery voice of her whose graceful touch produced the effect, or, the wild and giddy laugh re-echoing through the hall; the lively countenance, where care had no concern, expressive of a heart that knew no sorrow. Emily's ghost again crossed my mind as the object of a father's care, as a tender bud unfolding its beauties to surrounding friends; one whose charms had enkindled the flame of youthful love, whose bosom cherished its holy fire, whose blushing cheeks exposed the true feeling of the heart; my thoughts would follow her through the woods as she listened to, and fondly cherished all the hopes as pourtrayed by the extravagant pencil of a lover; and as I left the deserted mansion, where no longer was heard the sound of footsteps, or the voice of music, except that of the noisy cricket, and warbling birds, the big walnut tree stood before me, in all its majesty, its noble trunk and massy limbs waving heavily in the breeze, and Emily's Ghost, yea, the *Ghost* of Emily, was alive in my imagination; the wild, unsettled eye caused an agony in my feelings; the pale and ghastly visage imparted a dread, and the unnatural shrieks that filled the air caused my whole frame to tremble it was the reverse of all that was beautiful and pleasant; it was the unearthly imaginary image of death, naked bones and horrid grimace; the bold triumphant voice, that beauty, the most interesting; love, the most tender, are but vapours when embraced by his ever powerful arm.

VIRGINIUS.

GAMING.

Of all the vices to which men are given, there is none which is more dreadful in its consequences, or more certain to involve the unhappy devotee in ruin, than that of gaming. It is the harbinger of almost every crime, it begets intemperance, it renders the heart callous to the finer feelings, it produces moral and intellectual abstraction; it is the author of disease, and prostrates man below the level of the brute creation.—We well remember the fate of one, who was the companion of our boyish days, and whose dawning genius bespoke for him the honors of the world. Fortune smiled upon his birth, and ere he had reached his majority, his father died, and left him a handsome fortune. At first, he devoted himself to habits of industry, and was esteemed as one of the most promising young merchants of the community; and all who knew him, predicted his future excellence and greatness.—Unfortunately, at the instance of some associate, he one night consented to visit a gaming house; and in a moment became so enraptured with play, that he assumed the vocation of a professed gamester. His business was suspended, and the gaming table was his only place of resort. Next came habits of intemperance, and with them the loss of reason and respectability. In a little while his fortune was squandered, and in the short space of a year, he was prostrated on a bed of sickness; and ere he had attained the age of twenty five, descended to an untimely grave, covered with ignominy and disgrace.

A day or two before he bade the waking world good night, we visited him, when, as he pressed our hand, his bosom was agonized with ten thousand thorns; and in a moment of phrenzy, he uttered the most appalling curses that mortal ever listened to—and implored the wrath of Heaven to descend upon him, who first introduced him to the resorts of the gamester. A young wife, once happy and with a fair prospect before her, stood weeping by his bed side, whilst his infant child wept, as it listened to the phrenzied ejaculations of the lost and abandoned gamester.—*Literary Cadet.*

COUNT VITELESCHI.

There was living in 1786 at Brescia, Count Viteleschi, a most singular man, and whose energy seemed to belong to the middle ages. All that I have heard of him announced him to be a character similar to that of Castruccio Castracani. As he was only a private individual, his character showed itself in dissipating his fortune in the most extraordinary way, committing a thousand follies to please the woman that he loved, and killing his rivals.—As he was one day walking with his mistress, a man happened to look at her; "Cast down your eyes," cried Viteleschi; the man continuing to look at her, Viteleschi shot him on the spot. Adventures of this kind were looked upon but as peccadilloes in a rich patrician—but Viteleschi having killed a distant relation of the noble Venetian family of Bragadin, was arrested and thrown into the famous prison at Venice, near the *ponte dei sospiri*. Viteleschi, who was a very handsome man, and not devoid of eloquence, set about seducing the jailor's wife. The jailor, suspecting the intrigue, loaded him with irons. Viteleschi, though in solitary confinement, in chains, and without money, soon succeeded in interesting his persecutor, though a jailor and jealous. This man used to pass two hours every day with his prisoner. On one occasion, Viteleschi said to him: "What torments me most is, that whilst I am here rotting in chains, my enemy is strutting about Brescia. Oh, if I could but kill him and then die." These fine sentiments touched the jailor, who said to him: "I will give you your liberty for four days." The Count fell upon his neck, and on the following Friday evening quitted the prison. A gondola passed him to Mestre, where a *sediola* with relays awaited him. He arrived at Brescia at three o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, and took his post near the church-door. As his enemy came out from Vespers he stretched him dead with a shot from a carbine. Not one of the by-standers thought of arresting Count Viteleschi, who calmly returned to his *sediola*, and was back in prison on Tuesday evening. The Seigneure of Venice were soon informed of this new murder, and Count Viteleschi was brought before them, scarcely able to hold himself up, so enfeebled was he by confinement. On the accusation being read: "How many witnesses have signed this new calumny?" asked Viteleschi, with a sepulchral voice. "More than 200," was the answer. "Your Excellencies know, however, that on Sunday last, the day of the murder, I was in the cursed prison; you may now see how numerous are my enemies." This reasoning shook some of the old Judges, the young ones favored Viteleschi on account of the singularity of his character, and in a short time, owing to this fresh murder, he was set at liberty. A year after, the jailor received, through the hands of a priest, one hundred and eighty thousand livres, (about 60,000 francs,) the price of the sole remaining unmortgaged property that Viteleschi possessed. This determined, impassioned, and extraordinary individual, whose life would make a most interesting volume, lived to a good old age, the terror of all his neighbours. A curious story is told of his having lived concealed for fifteen days in a chimney, for the purpose of watching his mistress, whom to his great joy he found faithful. She was in the habit of receiving the visits of a rich young man who had enamoured her, but whom she was desirous of securing as a husband, for her daughter. Viteleschi, convinced of her innocence, dropped suddenly from the chimney, and said to the astonished young man: "You have had a most fortunate escape; see what it is to have to do with a man of probity! Another in my place would have killed you without verifying the fact." He once at the approach of Easter, made one of his retainers affect to be *in articulo mortis*, and send for the confessor of this same mistress; the holy man having partaken of some refreshments in which opium had been mixed, fell asleep; when Viteleschi borrowed his clothes, in which he disguised himself and repaired to the church, whither he knew his mistress was to go that day to make her confession.—*Standish's Rome, Naples and Florence.*

[Following epitaph was composed by the late George Canning, on a son whom he lost many years ago.]

INSCRIPTION ON THE TOMB OF GEORGE CHARLES CANNING, IN KENSINGTON CHURCH-YARD.

Thou! whose thy eyes, yet flowing, read this record of decays,
Which made that fleeting span one long diversity of days!
In childhood, cheerful, gave ample room
For mirth performing sirtues—Faith and Hope,
Meek Resignation, gentle Charity—
And since this world was not the world for thee,
Far from the path, removed with jocund care,
Strife, Glory, Gain, and Pleasure's flowery snare,
Rude Earth's temptations pass! Thou harmless boy,
And fixed on Heaven thine unreverted eye.

O! marked from birth, and nurtured for the skies!
In youth, with more than Learning's wisdom wise,
Assointed Martyrs, patient to endure,
Simple as unweaned infancy, and pure;
Pure from all stain, save that of human clay,
Of Which Christ's atoning Blood hath washed away!
By mortal sufferings no more oppressed,
Mount, sinless Spirit! to thy destined rest:
While I—reversed our Nature's kindlier doom—
Pour forth a Father's sorrows on thy Tomb.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—No. 3.

(CONCLUDED.)

I give at full length, the reply of the Elders to his communication, for at this distance of time it may be read with temperate feelings, even by an adversary. It is, in itself, a full answer to all the charges which have been so unjustly heaped upon them; and I should be content to rest the defence of their conduct upon the temper and feelings which it exhibits.

Pa. 2nd. 1mo. 4th, 1823.

TO ELIAS HICKS.

On the perusal of thy letter of the 21st of last month, it was not a little affecting to observe the same disposition still prevalent that avoided a correct meeting with the Elders, which meeting consistently with the station we are placed in, and with the sense of duty impressive upon us, we were engaged to propose, and urge to close, as a means wherein the cause of uneasiness might have been investigated, the Friends who exhibited the complaints fully examined, and the whole brought placed in a clear point of view.

On a subject of such importance the most explicit candour and ingenuousness, with a readiness to hear and give complete satisfaction, ought ever to be maintained; this the Gospel teaches, and the nature of the case imperiously demanded it. As to the certificate which accompanied thy letter, made several weeks after the circumstances occurred, it is in several respects, not only vague and ambiguous, but in others (though in different terms,) it corroborates the statement at first made. When we take a view of the whole subject, the doctrines and sentiments which have been promulgated by thee, though under some caution while in this city; and the opinions which thou expressed in an interview between Ezra Comfort and thee, on the 19th ult. we are fully and unreservedly confirmed in the conclusion, that thou hold'st, and art disseminating principles very different from those which are held and maintained by our religious Society.

As thou hast on thy part closed the door against the brotherly care and endeavors of the Elders here for thy benefit, and for the clearing our religious profession, this matter appears of such serious magnitude, so interesting to the peace, harmony, and well being of society, that we think it ought to claim the weight attention of thy Friends at home.

(Signed)

Caleb Peirce, Samuel P. Griffits, Thomas Stewardson, Edward Randolph, Israel Maul, Ellis Yarnall, Thomas Wistar, Leonard Snowden, Joseph Scattergood.

If any further evidence were required of the uprightness of their intentions, it would be found in the characters of the men who were deputed to visit Elias Hicks. It becomes us to speak modestly of living worth; but the dead are beyond the reach of flattery, and the memory of their virtues should be as a sacred treasure to survivors. No man that ever lived was more unfit to be the tool, or more unlikely to be the partaker of "the desolating spirit of envying and strife," than the late Dr. Samuel Powell Griffits. The severe integrity of his character, just, scrupulous, tolerant, conscientious, benevolent, modest, and unambitious; a life devoted to an arduous profession, to the cause of humanity, and to the religious duties of his station in the Society of Friends, won for him the confidence and esteem of the whole community; and will long endear the recollection of his name. Such was the man—such were the men—many of them venerable for their age of unblemished character, —of acknowledged piety—veterans in the service of the church—upon whom this simple act of official duty—to have omitted which would have been to desert their posts, has drawn down the epithets of "Bigots, blind with prejudice and mad with intolerance"—"men whose heads are as obtuse as their hearts are obdurate"—"monks"—"hypocrites," and "inquisitors!"

Nor have these opprobrious terms been confined to scurrilous and anonymous pamphlets. Men holding exalted offices, and exercising sacred functions in the Society, have allowed their passions to master their better nature, and have made these excellent and injured persons the object of an unsparing crimination. "The contagion spread"—"measures of a party character were introduced into some of our meetings for discipline." Some of the Elders above named, were deprived of their station in a manner, "unauthorized by the Society, and unknown to its discipline," and a state of confusion, disorder, discord and disunity," ensued unlike any thing before witnessed in the Society; the very recollection of which, I could wish to be forever blotted from my mind.

MELANCTHON.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The English publications mention the successful completion of Robert Skepper's celebrated match, of walking from Winchester to Farnham, and back, 50 miles, daily, for 20 successive days, a distance of 1120 miles.—They add—"This feat is, we believe, the greatest of its kind ever performed in England or any other country."

It is principally of late years that matches have occurred for the trial of the long continued strength, speed and exertions of men.—Before the celebrated bet, made in 1809, between Capt. Barclay and Mr. Webster, a well known sportsman, (commonly called the Barclay match,) these long undertakings as to physical endurance were not frequent. Powell, the pedestrian, indeed, in 1773, was remarkable for his rapid walking from London to York, and back, a distance of 396 miles, which he performed in six days, or about 65 miles a day. He afterwards, in 1790, performed the same distance in five days and sixteen hours—and again in five days and fourteen hours, without failure. But such examples were not numerous until after the period we have mentioned.

In August 1817, Wilson, the Blackheath pedestrian, accomplished the task of walking 1000 miles in eighteen days, or a small fraction less than 56 miles per day.

In February 1818, Mr. Howard, at Knaresford, walked over a two mile piece of ground 600 miles in ten days—very much distressed; which feat was then considered the greatest on record.

Daniel Crisp, however, previously, in October 1817, walked in and fro on the Uxbridge road, between Oxford and London, the distance of 54 miles daily, for twenty-one successive days; being 1134 miles; which match he completed in less than the given time.—Afterwards, in April 1818, he accomplished the arduous undertaking of walking from London to Oxford, to and fro, the distance of 61 miles daily, for seventeen successive days, in less than the time allowed. During the performance of this match it rained heavily for ten days, which caused the Thames to overflow on the road to the depth of two feet and a half, and a quarter of a mile in length, which fluid he was obliged to walk through for five days. The same year he walked 75 miles daily for six successive days, amidst the acclamations of 7000 spectators.

We suppose there is no record of greater performances than these, for a number of days in succession, either in England or any other country. Sportsmen must, we think, consider Crisp's great performances superior to that of Skepper recently accomplished.

THE MORGAN TRIALS.

The recent trials at the General Sessions for Ontario county, N. Y. we have already stated, resulted in the acquittal of the persons indicted for conspiracy to kidnap William Morgan. These trials have excited as it was natural they should, much interest—an interest which will continue to be felt more or less, for some time to come. Although the persons named in the indictment, have been acquitted; it being proved that they were not concerned in the removal of Morgan from the goal in Canandaigua or subsequently—yet several additional and material facts, in relation to the fate of Morgan, have been elicited by the testimony:

It appears by the testimony of James Sibley, that on the 11th of Sept. (1826) Morgan, after having been arrested and brought from Batavia to Canandaigua on a charge of theft, was examined and acquitted before chief justice Chipman. Immediately one of the party accused Morgan of owing him $2; he confessed judgment, execution was forthwith taken, and not having bail, he was committed. On the night of the 12th inst. Morgan was released under the pretence of friendship, it being alledged that the debt was discharged; he was then seized by two persons—gagged or otherwise prevented from giving the alarm, and forcibly put into a carriage, and carried to Handford's landing, about three miles below Rochester, where he was transferred to another carriage, and conveyed thence upon the Ridge Road to Lewiston. Here he was transferred to a third carriage, and carried down to Fort Niagara, and confined in the powder house. Corydon Fox, the driver of the carriage from Lewiston, states that this was on the evening of the 14th September; that he drove to Col. King's at Youngstown, and thence down near the burying ground, about half a mile from Fort Niagara, where he left Morgan and the persons by whom he had been taken, and returned. The last witness states also, that the only persons whom he knew in the carriage with Morgan at the time, were Colonel King, and Mr. Bruce, the Sheriff of Niagara.

The fate of Morgan is still wrapped in mystery; but these are further disclosures than the public have previously had, and it may be reasonably believed, that all the facts of this high handed outrage will be finally brought to light.—*Albany Argus.*

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Controllers announce that the vacation has terminated, and that the Public Schools throughout the district are resumed.

This occasion is embraced to impress upon the minds of the parents of children who are entitled to the privilege of public education, the great duty which they owe to their offspring in causing them to partake of the liberal and efficient means afforded for the instruction of our indigent youth. To the faithful discharge of this primary obligation they are most affectionately urged, with an assurance that it is the anxious care of those to whom the administration of this institution is entrusted, that the pupils shall not only be instructed by competent preceptors, in useful literary knowledge, to qualify them for the ordinary business of life, but that they also be taught respect for moral order, and truth, and reverence for the fundamental and enduring principles of christianity.

The judicious training of the large number of young persons of both sexes, whom the law intends shall be educated in the first district of Pennsylvania, is a purpose of high importance. To the individuals themselves, the value of such training cannot easily be estimated; and it would be still more difficult to calculate the happy influence which must be exerted upon the general condition of society, when successive generations of this description of persons in our densely peopled section of the state, shall be schooled in virtuous principles, and otherwise prepared to fulfil their various duties, as members of the community. The benefits already derived from the present system of education, under which, during the last nine years, twenty-one thousand five hundred of our youth have been disciplined, will not be denied, and without doubt the knowledge thus imparted and the correct habits thus acquired have greatly contributed to the other, industry and security, and the consequent prosperity, which distinguish the character of our rapidly extending and improving metropolis.

In this point of view, the Controllers would present the subject of public instruction, to the serious attention of their constituents, and solicit from them the extension of their advice to parents in their respective neighbourhoods, whose children, through such instrumentality may be introduced into the schools, but who, without their friendly council, may fail of receiving the benefits of education.

The new modes of employment into which human labour and skill are beginning to be turned, and upon which they will hereafter, in all probability, be more extensively directed in this country, involve considerations of the gravest import to every reflecting mind, but more emphatically demand the notice of statesmen and legislators, whose office it is to examine into the condition and watch over the concerns of the commonwealth, so that the welfare of all may be promoted, and the rights of all protected. Justice, no less than sound policy, every where dictates, that the advantages and gains of one part, should not be cherished at the risk of wrong to a much larger portion of society. This proposition is reduced as applicable to the transaction of human concerns, and founded upon the acknowledged frailty of human nature, which the most superficial observer will admit, stands continually in need of wholesome restraints. It is not alledged that the employments in question are, as such, more suited to the production of political and moral evils, than any others of equal magnitude, which may be pursued with like zeal—rewarded with like profits, and surrounded with similar temptations. The security of the capitalist, and the hopes of the adventurer, no matter in what manner the money of the one may be invested, or how well the plans of the other may be framed, depend upon the orderly and enlightened state of the community; and those, therefore, who embark in the business under notice, will consult their interests by inculcating, and ought to co-operate heartily in support of the doctrines here advanced.

To guard against evil consequences whilst preventive means can be safely and effectually used, is far better than to postpone measures of mere relief, until they are imperiously required for the correction of deeply seated mischiefs, which may then be irremediable.

The investment of immense capital in any operations directly connected with the mass of the population, uniformly produces an influence on the public opinion. This influence is rendered still more formidable by competition, and other circumstances, which always go along with great pecuniary enterprises.

If observation and experience confirm the truth of the foregoing positions, will they not apply with peculiar force to manufacturing establishments? And is it not a duty effectually to provide for the moral and intellectual culture of the working classes, who will necessarily be employed in those establishments, and to a certain extent become dependent upon the favour of the persons who manage their affairs.

No one can doubt, that in the very nature of things, the new modes of employment under consideration, may materially affect the character and condition of the individuals who will be engaged in them. It is well known that children of tender age, perform an essential part of the details of labour in manufactories—that they are associated in great numbers, liable to physical detriment and various immoralities, incident to such services and assemblages. It is believed, however, that legislative wisdom could devise regulations calculated to preserve the health, protect the rights, and secure the blessings of moral and literary instruction to the children who have been, and may in future be withdrawn from the public education now provided, so that at these new employments they may be secured from ignorance and its manifold miseries.

The operative classes, in strictness, are those who perform daily manual labour for subsistence; and this most valuable and necessary description of persons, compose the large majority of all prosperous communities. Virtuous education constitutes the moral strength and beauty of every state, and forms the only sure basis upon which good government can rest. In a government, therefore, wisely constituted like our own, which exists in the will, and must partake of the character of its citizens, it is of infinite moment to its success and duration, that individual independence should be preserved, that intelligence should be universally diffused, and good morals co-extensively cultivated in the minds of the people.

A period like the present, when the public attention appears to be unusually occupied with the subject of national economy, and extraordinary efforts are making to accomplish great purposes in regard to national policy and industry—results, which if they be produced, cannot fail to effect, and in some degree alter the very constitution of society—would seem to be the fit time to look into whatever belongs to such momentous questions. The suggestions now offered are believed to be applicable to existing circumstances, and so far as they appertain to this locality, they flow from a sense of official, as well as private duty, and the Controllers submit them without hesitation, to the candid reflection of their fellow citizens.

ROBERTS VAUX, President.

Attested—T. M. PETIT, Secretary.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

LITERARY.

Thomas Hood, the amusing author of "whims and oddities," has published another volume of poetry.—It is called "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, Hero and Leander, Lycus the Centaur, and other Poems."

A history of Modern Greece has just been published in Boston in a handsome octavo volume.—It is a reprint of a work in four small volumes published in London. It is noticed in terms of praise.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A disposition to make known the excellent qualities of PARKER'S RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA, has been shown by you, which I, as one among the many who have been relieved by its use, think highly commendable. An individual, residing in the country, whose name you are at liberty to publish, who I am partially acquainted with, and whose figure from the excruciating pains of the *Rheumatism* for six years, had began to assume the appearance of the letter Z. was recommended by my worthy Parker's Panacea—he had used almost every kind of medicine which was likely to give him rest, but without effect—a few days ago, I met Mr. P. and enquired how his patient was coming on, when he placed in my hands the subjoined letter, which you will much oblige me by inserting in your next paper. VERITAS.

Sept. 13th, 1827.

Shippensburg, 6th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR.—I received yours of April 9th, by Mr. Rogers, also six bottles of Medicine, which I immediately commenced taking according to directions; I have now finished the fourth bottle, and have found a very great benefit so far—I can now lift my arms to my head without assistance, whereas, before, I could not put my hand to my mouth; the pain throughout my whole system is much better, my knees are not so much swollen.—I sat up on the side of my bed yesterday, one hour, and that is the longest time I have been up for three years, at one time; my toes have been sore for about six months, but they are now entirely well; my appetite is good, and I am gaining some strength, and I think I will be able shortly, to stand on my feet, however, I shall attempt it. My faith is very strong and I hope I will be able to give you a more satisfactory account after some little time. If you think proper, and will be so good as to send me some more medicine, I will use every exertion to satisfy you for the same. Please to accept of my sincere thanks for your kindness towards an afflicted stranger.

SAMUEL W. BRANDSBERRY.

Mr. John A. Parker.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,

Please to publish in your next, the annexed certificate from a very respectable old lady in the Northern Liberties, who has been restored to health, by the use of Parker's Renovating Vegetable Panacea. She requests me to say, that any persons who shall call on her to confirm the truth of the fact will be informed of every circumstance necessary for their perfect satisfaction. J. P.

Elizabeth Nugent hereby makes known, that for upwards of twenty years, she was afflicted with an inveterate and distressing ulcer on her legs, and after using innumerable different prescriptions, without gaining benefit, she has been cured of the same, and restored to health by using only five bottles of Parker's Panacea. ELIZABETH NUGENT.

Sept. 13th, 1827. No 216, N. 5th street.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—On the 8th inst. at Holmesburg, Pa. in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. David Z. Davis.

It would be injustice to the memory of this lady, to permit her death to pass without the tribute of respect so justly due to her worth and virtues. As a wife, she was devoted and attentive—as a mother, kind and affectionate—as a friend, sincere and constant—as a christian exemplary, without ostentation—and in all the relations of life, amiable and praiseworthy. Her loss must long be deplored by a deeply afflicted husband, and numerous friends, whose only consolation is the belief that she has gone to the enjoyment of that bliss which never shall end. May they be sustained under this painful dispensation of Providence, and be admonished thereby to be also ready, when summoned hence. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBITUARY.

"Is death at distance? no, he has been on thee,
And given sure warrant of his final blow!
Those hours which lately smiled, where are they now?
Pallid to thought, and ghastly! drear, all drowned
In that great deep which nothing disentombs."

On the 14th inst. died Miss MARIA PARKE, daughter of Charles B. Parke, of Kensington.

We have witnessed the interment of this young, beautiful, and virtuous female. We have consigned to the tomb, one who was so amiable and interesting, now alas! but a pale piece of earth, "and the recording angel stands in silent melancholy to point "where the warm mist on that rose to rain," and register of our transitory being. We dare not repine at the dispensations of the All Seeing and Omnipotent power that rules the destinies of mortals. Yet, we feel the most poignant sorrow, that one in the very bud of existence, should be cut off by the fell hand of the "king of terrors," and all her hope, and her friends fond anticipations of future happiness and usefulness blighted.

We mourn one who was distinguished for her unostentatious and amiable manners and benevolent heart; one who was not changed by the vicissitudes of prosperity, and the evils incident to life. Her amiable qualities and education fitted her to become an affectionate relative, a friend of no common worth, brilliant in Society, and a companion with whom it was delight to associate. We mourn; but let our grief be assuaged by the reflection that the soul is immortal, and that her pure spirit has been translated to the ethereal regions of the seraphs, by its all powerful and all wise creator.

"Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene,
Resumes them to prepare us for the next."

A French Physician recommends as a cure for the croup, to blow alum powder into the throat of the patient by means of a suitable instrument. The application to be repeated three or four times.

From the New York National Advocate.

INTERESTING TABLE.

The following Table is taken from a late English paper, with the exception of the prices in some of the American markets, which I have added, and are believed to be correct. The statement is further altered by being adapted to our measure and currency. PIKE.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May and June, 1827.

AMERICA	
Norfolk, Va. May,	$1 16
New York, June 20,	90
Montreal, Ca. June,	90
Cincinnati, Ohio, June,	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June,	44
NORTH OF EUROPE.	
London, June 20,	$1 79
Antwerp, May 30,	1 21
Hamburgh, May 25,	87
Rostock, May 25,	81
Dantzic, May 25,	76
Stettin, June 15,	73
Copenhagen, May 31,	72
SOUTH OF EUROPE.	
Nice, June 15,	$1 31
Milan, May 31,	1 27
Santander, Spain, May	1 20
France, June 30,	1 17
Genoa, May 16,	1 05
Leghorn, May 31,	1 03
Civita Vecchia, May 31,	90
Naples, May 31,	88
Trieste, June 15,	83
Odessa, on the Black Sea, May.	49

MILITARY.

The following volunteer corps are those which are said to intend joining in the military excursion to Trenton, the 29th inst.

State Fencibles, Capt. Page; Philadelphia Cadets, Capt. Dean; Philadelphia Grays, Capt. Miles; Washington Fencibles Capt. Cooper; Jackson Artillerists, Capt. Gillies; Pennsylvania Guards, Capt. W. P. Smith; Montoe Guards, Capt. Goodwin; N. L. Volunteers, Capt. Freishmutz; Penn Township Guards, Capt. Bartle; Governor's Guards, Lieut. Yeager.

In addition to this display, there will be one or two troops of horse from this city and several from neighbouring places, which, together with those from Trenton and Morrisville, will compose a handsome squadron of cavalry. The Trenton volunteer battalion, will be under the command of Gen. Wall; and the Bucks county battallion under Lieut. Col. Torbert, who will command in chief.

A melancholy accident occurred on board of the Packet-ship Alexander on Tuesday afternoon, off the Point House, on her passage down the Delaware, for Liverpool. A seaman by the name of Joseph Harrison, while busy aloft fell from the shrouds upon deck, and was killed upon the spot. His neck and one of his arms were broken in the fall.

The Post Master General, to promote the intercourse between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. has directed a mail to be carried by Steamboat Superior, in addition to the daily mail by land, by which means the citizens respectively may obtain in the evening, answers to their letters of the morning. A United States mail-bag is also placed on board the boat, to accommodate those who have been out of season for the Post Office.

Phila. Sept. 20th, 1827.

NEW MAIL REGULATIONS.

The Post Master in New York gives notice, that arrangements having been made between this government and that of France, mails intended for the latter country, will be made up at the post office in New York for the Havre packets of the 1st and 15th of each month. Letters will be received at the New York post office, gratis, until 9 o'clock, A. M. of the day of sailing.

UPPER CANADA.

From a series of documents published in the (U. C.) Colonial Advocate, we infer that the British Government is about to dispose of the naturalization question which has so long agitated that province, in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Randall the Agent of the petitioners who felt themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the Colonial Government upon this subject, has been well received in London; and in reply to a copy of the petition which he enclosed to the Colonial Department of the Government, Mr. R. Wilmot Horton states that the petition has received the consideration of lord Goderich, and adds:—

The decision of His Majesty in Council upon the Bills respecting aliens transmitted at the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, will be suspended until the final decision of the questions which have been brought into discussion.

On Saturday last, Louis Antoinette Ibbert, was committed to prison by one of the Aldermen of this city, for having on the 2d day of July 1826, stabbed to death, William Davis, a sailor, on board the American ship Arabella, Capt. Thomas, of Boston, then lying at anchor in the river Elbe. It appeared from the testimony, before the committing magistrate, that Ibbert having a long Spanish knife brandishing in his left hand, was seized, by the witness, who had been alarmed by the cries of Davis; the prisoner when seized passed the knife from his left hand into his right hand, and with a back handed blow drove the knife deeply into the heart of Davis. He instantly fell dead on the deck. The prisoner is to be tried at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Court will meet in three weeks.

Several guineas have lately been drawn up, by the aid of the diving bell, from the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in East river, near Hurl Gate, in the war of the revolution. "The mud in which they are imbedded is drawn up, and upon being washed off, the "cash" is found. They indicate their long salt-water residence, and some of them shew the nesting place of the oysters."

On Monday evening last, as the Union Line stage, running between Easton and Bristol, was passing over a Bridge, (or rather an apology for one,) about 12 miles below Easton, the frail construction gave way, and precipitated the passengers, horses and stage, to the depth of about 15 feet into a deep gully. The stage was occupied by eight passengers, all females except one, who we are happy to state, were not seriously injured. We think it behoves those who have the care of such affairs, to examine into the state of the numberless passages like the one just mentioned—a dreadful sacrifice of limbs, if not of life, may otherwise be the consequence.

On Monday, the 3d inst. says the Morristown, N. J. Jerseyman, Mr. Allen Sergeant, dropped down and expired instantly in the house of his cousin, Mr. D. Sergeant, in this town. He recently kept a shoe store in Philadelphia, and was Secretary to the Cordwainer's Society. He married his second wife five weeks since at New Brunswick, and was making preparations to remove to Baltimore, where he had conducted business some years since. He that morning arrived in this place on a visit to his relatives, after an absence of 25 years, and mentioned that he had not been ill during that time. After dinner he retired to an adjoining room, and whilst conversing with another person he rose from his chair with the apparent intention of going to a settee; he fell to the floor, gasped two or three times, and expired without a struggle or a groan. He was 54 years of age, and has left three children, one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at Washington.

The ship William Henry, arrived at Gloucester, Mass. in 30 days from Valparaiso. It is stated that during the latter part of May, and the first of June, more rain fell in Chili than was ever known before by the oldest inhabitants. It swept off most of their town-mills and 1500 houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage would amount to two millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for ten days, a distance of ninety miles.

The schooner Monroe, arrived at Norfolk from La Guayra, sailed on the 25th ult. Bolivar was at Carthagena, on his way to Bogota, at the last accounts received there. General Paez was employing a force in the neighborhood of Valencia, for what purpose was not ascertained. Sismary, the celebrated Chief of the Bandits, had a considerable force under his command in the vicinity of Valencia; they had made a descent on the inhabitants there, burnt their dwellings, carried away their cattle, and committed other atrocities.

The brig Bunker Hill, Woolsey, from Carthagena, in coming into New York harbor on Monday, without a pilot, went ashore on Romer Shoal, bilged and has five feet water in her hold; the specie and part of her cargo has been brought up in lighters; it is probable the vessel together with the remainder of the cargo will be lost.

On Wednesday last, the annual commencement of Yale College took place at New Haven, Conn. The degree of A. B. was conferred on eighty young men members of the graduating class, and the degree of A. M. on twenty six alumni of the college. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. David Baggot of New Haven, the Hon. Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Samuel Hubbard of Boston.

On Wednesday morning last, as William Jarret, of Horsham Township, Montgomery co. was on his road to Friends' Meeting at Horsham, he fell from his horse, and when discovered the vital spark had fled. It is supposed he fell in a fit. Mr. Jarret was in the 79th year of his age.

THE INDIANS.

The Piqua Gazette of the 29th ult. states, that almost every man, woman and child belonging to the Shawnese tribe of Indians, thirty miles north of that place, have departed for Malden, and accepted of presents from the British agents to a very considerable amount; and also, that Gov. Cass and his party have been attacked by the Winebagoes, while on their journey to Green Bay.

In the Boston Public schools, exclusive of the Primary, there are near 5000 pupils. There are about 55 Public Primary Schools for children under 7 years, containing about 3000 pupils. There are also about 140 Private Schools. The expense is estimated at $54,500 for the Public, and $79,000 for the Private Schools, per annum.

Haytien sense of Honor.—A Justice at Port au Prince fined a stranger six dollars, for insulting a native by calling him a "singular individual."

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept. 15.—*John Bull*, and the *Hole in the Wall.*

Monday, Sept. 17.—Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved*;—the interlude of *Is he Jealous*—and the farce of the *Hundred Pound Note.* Mr. Hamblin's benefit and last night of his engagement. Mrs. Hamblin appeared for the first time at this theatre, as *Belvidera.* She also played with great spirit the part of *Harriet* in the interlude. There was a full and fashionable house.

Tuesday, Sept 18.—The farce of the *Weathercock*, and the *Flying Dutchman.*

Wednesday, Sept. 19.—*Hamlet*, and the ballet of *Love in a Mist.* The first night of Mr. Booth's re-engagement.

Thursday, Sept. 20.—*The Honey Moon*—and the afterpiece of *Is He Jealous Duke Aranza* and *Juliana* by Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin.—We are pleased that the Manager has effected a short re-engagement with these excellent performers previous to their leaving the city.

Friday, Sept. 21.—*A new way to pay Old Debts*—and the farce of *The Intrigue.* Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. Booth.

Extract from a letter, dated London, Aug. 12th, 1827.

WEMYSS is here beating up recruits for the Philadelphia Theatre; and from the industry manifested by him, and, I may add, discernment in his choice, is likely to return to America, more successful than any of those who have preceded him in the same business; indeed, he will take away with him the best of the few good performers we have now amongst us. I have not heard whether he has picked up any persons in the Provincial Theatres, but from the number he has engaged in London I should suppose he had not.

The first in his list is *Mrs. Sloman*, engaged by him, at an enormous price, as a *Star*—a brighter one I assure you never shone in the Theatrical hemisphere. She has for a long time occupied the foremost station at *Covent Garden Theatre*; and is *sans doute*, the best actress in England. She is the only one who has ever equalled Miss O'Neill, whom she resembles much in her style of acting. She is alike *first* in *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; being the only perfect Belvidera and Lady Teazle in the country. If she does not excite the highest delight and admiration in you *Yankees*, I shall vote you devoid of taste in histrionic affairs as the natives of Owyhee. Her husband accompanies her; his abilities, however, do not extend much beyond singing a comic song, a *mercveille.* Among those who are to be attached to the Philadelphia company as *regulars* I recognize our favourites, *Mr. Southwell*, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Mercer*, *Mr. S. Chapman*, and *Mr.* and *Mrs. Rowbotham.*

Southwell, you have often heard of, I dare say;—he is an acquisition that cannot be too much prized. He is considered, now *Charles Kemble* is 'declining into the vale of years,' as the only Romeo London affords worth looking at. The friends of '*Old Drury*,' are not at all pleased with *Wemyss*, for robbing them of this accomplished actor and gentleman, and 'plead like angels trumpet tongued against his *taking off*.'

The Mercers also, are of Drury Lane, and a friendly farewell will their departure leave in the company. You cannot but be pleased with them, unless, as I said before, you are devoid of taste and discrimination.

Chapman is one to *old Chapman*, of Covent Garden Theatre. He is a very respectable melo-dramatic actor; and particularly clever in getting up Scenic representations and the like.

Mr. and *Mrs. Rowbotham* are from the Coburg. *Rowbotham* is a treasure to any Theatre, *excellent* in most parts; *respectable* in every thing, and altogether one of the cleverest *general* actors I know. It is whispered that Wemyss has also engaged as a *star*, the tyrant of *Drury Lane* Stage—I hope not—we can't spare her. You have already made us 'poor indeed.'

The *Troupe* sails for America in the Packet-ship of your place on the 8th inst.

The French Dramatic Company at present playing in New York, will commence a short season at the Chesnut street theatre on Wednesday evening next. They will bring with them a considerable part of the excellent orchestra that accompanied them in that city.

The committee of the "Tremont Theatre," Boston, have awarded to a member of the editorial corps the premium of $100 offered for the best poem, to be spoken at the opening of that Theatre on Monday, the 24th inst. The name of the poet will be then announced.

Mr. Panton, for many years a dentist in this city, was to perform at the Park Theatre, New York, on Tuesday evening, the part of *Orestes* to Madame *Ozeel's Hermione*, in Racine's celebrated tragedy of Andromaque. Report says the New York Courier, speaks highly of the powers of Mr. Panton, whose figure and voice are certainly very much in his favor. The Enquirer says that "Mr. Panton was a contemporary with Talma at Paris: his style of acting is *much the same as that great artist.*"

Mr. Macready and family landed from the Canada, Capt. Rogers, on the 7th Aug. at Liverpool.

Mr. Planche, a dramatist of some repute, brought out at the Haymarket, a one act piece with the title "You must be Buried." Its fate was unlike that of his other productions, for it was *damned.* When one of the actors came forward to announce a *for repetition*, amidst much hissing, a wag in the pit cried, "Why don't you give it up? You have been damned, and now you must be buried," which was conclusive.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Yellow Fever is raging immoderately in New Orleans, and threatens to lay waste the city.

The Legislature of New York commenced an extra session at Albany, on Tuesday week, to revise existing laws.

The Grand Jury of the Mayor's Court separated on Wednesday week, after a session of nine days. They found 84 true bills, ignoramused 59, and dismissed 8 for want of evidence. Of the whole number of bills submitted to their consideration, *fifty-four* were for assault and battery. In eighteen cases the prosecutors were directed to pay the costs.

In the seven years preceding 1825, the capital convictions in England and Wales amounted to eight thousand two hundred and forty-four.

Mr. Canning's funeral took place on the 16th August. The London papers give full accounts of it.

The receipts of British Religious Institutions last year, exceeded $1,300,000.

It is mentioned that the Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, of New-York, has been appointed President of the Columbia College, in Washington city.

A new periodical work is announced to be published at Columbus, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Ohio State Colonization Society, the title of which is to be *The African Repertory and Colonization Register.* This fact strongly illustrates the rapid advancement of this scheme in the public favour. Twelve months ago it had scarcely been heard of in the State of Ohio.

The chair placed in the Speaker's desk, in the Pennsylvania Capitol, was brought to Philadelphia, from England, by William Penn, and was occupied by John Hancock, as President of the continental Congress.

NOVEL EXHIBITION AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Much interest has been excited throughout the Union, on account of the preparations for the descent of the schr. Michigan over the Falls of Niagara, on the 8th inst. As was to be expected, a numerous concourse assembled to witness the novel scene. The vessel was got under weigh about 3 P. M. and passed the first rapid, (with American and British colours flying) unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, dipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style, and in her descent over the second her masts went by the board, at the same moment affording those who have never witnessed a shipwreck, a specimen of the sudden destruction of the spars of a ship at sea in case of a wreck. Expectation for her fate was at the highest; when she swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary a moment or two, was by its force, swung round, stern foremost, and having passed to the third rapid, she bilged, but carried her hull apparently whole, between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horse Shoe, over which she was carried stern foremost, and launched into the abyss below. In her fall, she was dashed into ten thousand pieces. After the descent, the river exhibited a singular appearance from the thousands of floating fragments, there being scarcely to be seen any two boards nailed together, and many of her timbers were broken into twenty pieces. Such was the eagerness of the multitude present to procure a piece of her, that before sunset a great part of her was carried away. The animals on board, (which consisted of a Buffalo from the Rocky Mountains, two bears from Green Bay and Grand River, two foxes, a racoon, a dog, a cat, and four geese,) when the vessel was left to her fate, were all let loose on deck, except the Buffalo, who was enclosed in a temporary pen. The two bears left the vessel shortly after she began to descend the rapids, and swam ashore, notwithstanding the rapidity of the current. On reaching the British shore they were taken. The Buffalo was seen to pass over the Falls, but was not visible afterwards. What became of the other animals is not known. Those who had glances could see one of the bears climbing the mast as the vessel approached the rapids; the foxes, &c. were also running up and down, but nothing was seen of them after the schooner passed over. The only live animals of the crew that passed over the falls were two geese; they were taken up unhurt. An English gentleman purchased one for two dollars; the other was presented to an American gentleman.—*N. Y. Pap.*

ANNE BOLEYN.

After her condemnation, no dejection was visible in Anne's deportment; even in hearing of her brother's death, she betrayed no violent emotions. When her days were numbered, she seemed to have lost sight of care and sorrow, much of her time was spent in devotion; at intervals she conversed with her wonted grace and animation, occasionally quoting her favorite passages of poetry. On the evening previous to her execution, she prostrated herself before Lady Kingston, deploring the rigor with which she had sometimes treated the Princess Mary, and conjuring that lady, in her name, to supplicate forgiveness of the step-daughter whom she had offended. In making this solicitation, her mind was probably impressed with apprehensions for Elizabeth, over whom Jane Seymour was so soon to assume maternal authority. Till midnight, she communed with her almoner. At an early hour she arose with a serene aspect, conversing with as much ease, as if she had been indifferent to the approaching event. Kingston himself was astonished at her deportment, declaring, that he had seen many die, but never before saw any who rejoiced in death. In the course of the morning she even rallied on her approaching execution; but this occasional pleasantry did not suspend her serious reflections, and she requested Kingston to be present, when she received the sacrament, that he might attest her protestations of innocence. She afterwards expressed her regret that she had yet some hours to live, declaring, that, "she longed for the happy moment of emancipation and triumph." Nor did her resolution falter as that time approached; when by a prudent precaution of Kingston, strangers were dismissed from the Tower, and not more than thirty persons admitted to witness the catastrophe. By one of those few spectators, Anne Boleyn is stated to have approached the fatal spot with perfect composure; that her countenance was cheerful, and retained all its wonted preeminence of beauty. At this moment, superior to selfish fears, or unavailing regrets, she advanced, surrounded by weeping attendants, whom she vainly attempted to reconcile to her destiny. Among these, the most cherished was Wiatt's sister, with whom Anne continued in earnest conversation, and at parting, presented to her, with a benignant smile, a small manuscript prayer-book, which the afflicted friend was ever after accustomed to wear in her bosom as a sacred relic of imperishable attachment. To her other companions, she made the same bequest, beseeching them not to grieve, because she was thus doomed to die, but to pardon her for not having always addressed them with becoming mildness; then ascending the scaffold, she addressed the witnesses of her death, with a calm, and even smiling countenance: then uncovering her neck, she knelt down, and fervently ejaculated: "To Jesus Christ I commend my soul!" But though her head was meekly submitted to the axe, the intrepidity with which she refused the bandage for some time, delayed the accomplishment of her sentence; the touching expression of her eyes disarmed even her executioner, and it was at length by stratagem that he seized the moment for giving the stroke of death. An exclamation of anguish burst from the spectators, which was quickly overpowered by the discharge of artillery announcing the event, the last royal honour offered to the memory of Anne Boleyn.—*Miss Benger.*

The following extract is taken from Blackwood's

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A singular instance of the effects of the Censorship of the Press in France has just occurred. An article of mercantile intelligence was suppressed, because it contained the following words :—"*Les brutes Bourbons sont en baisse*;" i. e. "the raw Bourbons (meaning the sugars of the Isle of Bourbon) are falling." It appears, therefore, that the word *brutes* must no longer be connected with *Bourbons* in the lists of brokers or factors.

The following whimsical epitaph appears upon a white marble slab, in a very conspicuous part of the church of St. Mary, at Bury St. Edmund's :—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Peter Gedge, printer, who established the first newspaper that has ever been published in this town. Like a worn-out type, he is returned to the founder, in the hopes of being re-cast in a better and more perfect mould."

The death of Stanislaus, King of Poland, was occasioned in a singular manner. Being much addicted to smoking, he generally every day finished many pipes. In knocking out the ashes he set fire to his dressing-gown. As no one was near him, the flames had surrounded him, when the officers on guard, hearing his cries, ran to his assistance, and extinguished the fire. He might have survived, but a singular circumstance accompanied that accident.—He had been devout during the last years of his life, and, as a penance for his sins, had worn a girdle with points on the inside; these became heated, and being pressed into his body while the flames were extinguishing, caused a number of wounds, the discharge from which, at his period of life, proved too much for his debilitated constitution.

OYSTER SEASON.

Two persons lost their lives at Billingsgate on Monday morning, owing to the pressure of the oyster mongers to get served from the boats, upwards of 60 of which were opened at a very early hour. Several persons met a similar fate last season, and in the preceding year no less than 36 persons were drowned from the anxiety to get first served.

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, with numerous improvements, additions, omissions and corrections, is, we understand, printing in Edinburgh, in 6 vols. 8vo.

The death of Mr. Canning produced a universal gloom in Dublin and throughout Ireland.

All the vessels in the port of Liverpool, both English and foreign, hoisted their flags half-mast high, immediately after the intelligence of the death of Mr. Canning reached that place.

There are thirty daily coaches running between Liverpool and Manchester. There are besides packet boats from Manchester to Runcorn, and steamboats from there to Liverpool. The fare by water is 3s. 3d. The light coaches run in four hours, the distance being 36 miles. About 300 coaches leave London daily to all parts of the kingdom.

A voluntary subscription has been made at Rome, aided by subscriptions in other places, for rebuilding the church of St. Paul. The whole sum collected up to the 24th of June last, amounts to 358,858 Roman Crowns.

A very singular robbery was effected on the Russian post or mail, in the winter of 1822, while making its way through Siberia. A bear suddenly starting out from his hiding place, frightened the horse that carried the mail bags, and which, running away, contrived to disengage himself of his load; this the bear seized upon, while the agitated attendants made their escape, and left him in full possession of the spoil.—The bags were afterwards found in a torn state mate, as well as their contents, some of which were entirely missing. One paper in particular, the journal of a ship that had arrived at Okotsk, was so lacerated as to be useless.

A vagabond was brought before the Correctional Police at Paris, and interrogated by the President:—"What is your name? Bellard.—Where do you live? I don't choose to tell you.—What is your trade? I have one, but I don't practise it.—How do you live then? By robberies.—What! by robberies? Yes; during the three best nights of the week, namely, those of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, I rob the drunken persons who sleep in the streets.—Have not you ever been caught? No; I am not such a fool: when men are drunk, they sleep soundly; and besides, when I meet those who don't sleep well, I use more caution."—Indignant at such an effrontery, the agent of the royal prosecutor regretted that the nature of the offence charged against Bellard, did not admit of a more severe punishment than that inflicted by law upon engraving; and the Tribunal condemned the delinquent to six months imprisonment, the *maximum* in such cases.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Nos. 28—35—9—4—52—36—54—25,

were drawn from the wheels of the Union Canal Lottery, 32d class, in this city on Wednesday last.

It is pleasing to learn that the Capital Prize of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the Union Canal Lottery, which drew last Wednesday in this city, was possessed by a citizen of Philadelphia, who purchased the whole ticket at Messrs. Sylvester's, No. 12, South Third street.

The Commissioners of the Incorporated Northern Liberties, obtained the Loan of $15,000, on the 15th instant, at a premium of $5 53 per cent.

We understand that the Capital Prize of $4000 in the Dismal Swamp Lottery, 8th Class, was sold at Wiltbolin's Lucky Gold Mine Office, to a gentleman of this City.

Jacob Green, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College of this city, has received the honorary degree of M. D. at the late commencement of Yale College.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Capt. Budd, arrived at Havana on the 28th August, and was to sail on the 1st Sept. on a cruize on the south side.

The Baltimorians celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of North Point, on the 12th inst. with a grand civic festival; an oration, refreshments and firing of salutes.

The whole number of Sheep in the Union, from the best data, is estimated at ten millions.

The perpendicular height of Niagara Falls has been ascertained, by accurate measurement to be 158 feet 4 inches.

The total number of deaths in Charleston during the week ending the 6th inst. were 23 —of these 8 were of yellow fever.

Commodore Woolsey, (of the U. S. Navy) and family have arrived in New York. He is on his way to Pensacola, to take command of the new Naval Depot established at that place.

The Hon. John Holmes has lost his election in Maine, by 500 majority in favour of Judus M'Intire.

General Gaines, arrived at Louisville, Ky. on Wednesday, the 29th ult. on his way to Missouri.

A deaf and dumb youth, of 17 years old, of New York, educated at the N. York Institution, has a work in press entitled "The Legend of the Rock."

Mr. Williams, in his Almanack, published at Utica, N. Y. prognosticated "uncommon signs and wonders in the heavens," on the very day the late arch appeared. Persons were induced to set up late at night on account of this prophesy.

The British government has established a Court of Chancery, in Upper Canada, over which the honorable Mr. Williams will preside, who has arrived at New York, accompanied by his lady, who is a daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

At the late Harvard college commencement a graduate of 1756 was present, Henry Hill, Esq. of Boston, in the 91st year of his age; he has been present at almost every commencement during the last eighty years.

We learn from the Herald, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, published at St. Andrews, in New-Brunswick, that the American mail is to run regularly hereafter to the lines three times a week. The mail thence to Halifax runs but once a week.

The Rev. S. E Cornish, has withdrawn from the editorial table of the Freedom's Journal, leaving it entirely in the hands of his former partner, Mr. J. B. Russwurm. Mr. C. will devote himself to the ministry of the Gospel.

A letter from Montevedio, of July 5, says —"Enclosed is a copy of a Treaty between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, not ratified but rejected."

At the recent election in Mississippi, General C. Brandon was elected Governor, and Abraham M. Scott, Lieutenant Governor.

The Corporation of Washington City have passed an act for creating a stock to an amount adequate to satisfy the judgment recovered against them by Chastain Clark, of the great prize of $100,000, in Gillespie's Lottery, with a long arrear of interest upon the amount.

Six Osage Indians have arrived at Havre, and were daily expected at Paris, early in August.

Upwards of 60 vessels arrived at Quebec, from the 2d to the 8th of this month.

Late French papers announce the safe arrival of M. le Baron de Mareuil and family at Havre, accompanied by M. de Bresson, Secretary of Legation to the Embassy, after a very short and favourable voyage.

The Tea Plant, which arrived at Newport, R. I. on Wednesday, brought from Havana, in confinement, a man by the name of George Colman, late a mariner on board the berque Isabella of Portsmouth, sent home by Vincent Gray, Esq. Vice Consular Agent, on a charge of mutiny.

An establishment is going into operation in Bloomfield, N. J. for printing on woollen cloth, in imitation of the common cashmere shawls. The colors are said to be as light and handsome as any of the imported article.

The Vermont salt company began to bore for salt water at Montpelier, August 8th. On the 7th instant, they had reached the depth of 55 feet through veins of flint, hard and soft slate and limestone, but principally slate.

The English have more regard to the form than to the fleeces of their sheep, and most of the 44 millions in that country are of the long wooled large breeds. Fine wool for the manufacturers is imported from Saxony and Spain.

A man who was executed at Niagara, U. C. on Monday last, earnestly begged of the court the *favor* of steering the condemned ship over the Falls of Niagara.

We understand, that the commissioners appointed by the states of New York and New Jersey to settle the boundaries of the two states, have seperated without coming to any decision on the subject.

A Clergyman in England has lately been engaged in a duel.

In the storm of Tuesday night, a shed near Catharine market, New York, was blown down and a man who had taken shelter under it was killed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BUCCANEERS,

A Romance of our own Country in its ancient day.

The work under this title, which was announced as in press, will, it is understood, make its appearance in about a week, and will be published in the city of London, about the middle of the coming month of October. The scene of its action lies principally on the Island of Manhattan, or New-York, though partly at the city of Albany, and its immediate neighbourhood, during the latter end of the seventeenth century, and at an interesting period of the colonial history. The work portrays the fierce struggle for supremacy between the factions of Bayard and Leister, (the provincial houses of York and Lancaster,) whose terrible contests for power, as represented by Smith in his excellent history of New-York, convulsed the province almost to its ruin, giving advantage of annoyance to foreign and intestine enemies, as was proved by the successful attacks on the Colony by the French from Canada, and the burning and massacre at Schenectady by the savages. The celebrated freebooter Captain Kidd, is also an important personage in the Romance; and although the fame of this daring robber, who was once the terror of the wide seas, will probably be handed down to one hundred succeeding generations, by the old ballad "As I sailed, &c.," and the numerous fire-side traditions, the coinage of fear and superstition, with which our country abounds, there are few but will be gratified at the perusal of a work which describes among its characters a robber so savage and relentless. Indeed the fame of Kidd is in part interwoven with the history of the state of New-York: he was a pirate during the reign of King William III., and according to Smollett, the colonies of North America had grown rich by piracy during the war with Spain. Kidd, who was sent to suppress the marauders, turned pirate himself; and during his career of crime, he visited many parts of the state of New-York. At Albany he had a secret place of retirement, on or near a hill about two miles south of the city, (and which still bears his name, viz. Kiddenhoogten, or as it is improperly called Kittenhoughten:) that hill, according to tradition, he adopted as a place of rendezvous for those infernal spirits to whose care he entrusted the enormous sums of money which he buried in the earth; and there it is said also, he made a cave, which is hidden from human observation, in which he buried fifty boxes of gold, and laid upon them thirteen hundred human bodies of those whom he had murdered, in order to serve as a talisman against the prying curiosity of such as were in search of hidden treasures. At Coeymans also, it is affirmed, that Kidd remained during two seasons, secreted in a barn belonging to one of the name of Coeymans, and afterwards in a mill called Livingston's mill, the property of Col. Livingston, who it is supposed protected and encouraged him. Eventually he was taken to England, and tried for piracy and murder, and executed in 1761.

Besides an interesting story and stirring events, it is presumed that the Romance of *The Buccaneers* will afford considerable entertainment, from a humorous though faithful portraiture of the manners, customs and fashions of the honest Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands, as many of the "Meinheers and Frows," the ancestry of the Holland progenitors of the soil, are said to figure on the pages of this forthcoming Novel; and besides, it is said, that the simplicity of the olden days hath afforded to the author many severe hits on the luxuries and follies of these modern times, but such comparisons of the two eras are made with a spirit of frank and general satire.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Vagaries of the mind," RED JACKET—an essay for youth, SENEX—"Vulgarity Punished"—"Advice to young gentlemen at school," J O'Connor—"Song," BLUNT—Lines on "Thought," JAMES—A moral essay, T.—"Lines to Miss ——," L—an essay, N. F —"Lines on Friendship," T.—"Bards Retreat," FERNANDO, &c. are on file.

"Lines on leaving Philadelphia" possess all the essentials of originality—and are so truly ludicrous in their composition, that we shall preserve them as a rare specimen of the sublime and picturesque. If the writer has his seven senses, he will do wisely to keep a guard on them, for it appears evident they have been "Roaming."

We neglected to acknowledge in our last, the receipt of a very liberal supply of late English papers from our friend Mr. T. Snowden, of the New York National Advocate. Their contents have furnished several miscellaneous items for our columns; the articles of a news character had been anticipated through other sources.

In another column is advertised a neat and comprehensive little work, just published by Mr. John Grigg, bookseller, which is particularly deserving the attention of the younger classes of the community. The American Chesterfield is indeed a very great improvement on English Chesterfield, for it embraces not only the maxims of courtesy required by the rules of polished society, but it also shows the beauty of moral and good principles. The various duties and accomplishments of young men, in the outset of life are concisely and happily expressed, and those subjects being of importance to that class of readers, the work claims, and will no doubt, receive general attention.

MR. CANNING.

In referring to the character and political services of such a man as the late *Premier* of Great Britain, though curiosity for a moment looks to his descent, still the question of his worth is not connected with his ancestors, his greatness was not dependant upon adventitious aid, nor his fame of a kind to be derived from, or enhanced by a long line of titled ancestors—we are to consider the man and the minister without enquiring the origin of his blood:

"To whom related, or by whom begot."

Mr. Canning's means of education must have been good, and those means were certainly improved; no situation in life that we can trace him to, is destitute of a lustre which genius and learning necessarily throws around to sanctify the residence of their envied possessor.

The late Mr. Fennel, himself a ripe scholar, has frequently mentioned Mr. Canning to us, as being the most prominent pupil of Eton school, during Mr. F.'s scholarship, and as then presenting points of genius and examples of application, that rarely fail of bringing fame, wealth and honours in Great Britain. That application and superiority of talents which distinguished the lad of Eton, and was the commendation of the youth and the university, attracted the admiration of the noble in the parliamentary orator, give power and respect to the minister, and finally placed in the hands of their possessor, the nearest grasp of a sceptre, that a subject may seek, or that a wise man would desire: its potency without its ornament, the mighty gifts of the magician, without the formality of the wand.

We are not about to trace a biographical sketch of Mr. Canning, it has already been done by the gifted of his own country, who possess the materials for such a work, and who feel more keenly his loss, as interest as well as sympathy was connected with his fate; but the glories of such a man as Mr. Canning, if not to be shared by our country, are nevertheless replete with instructions to them, as shewing the effects of virtuous education, and the omnipotence of talents even in a Monarchial Government.

That Mr. Canning could have, even in those anticipations of ardent youth, "gaily bedecked with fancy's imagery," have thought of honors and preferments such as he ultimately attained, we can scarcely believe; he must have seen in his boyhood, such a station guarded round with titles derived from glorious ancestors, and illustrated by the active virtues of present wearers; it was therefore, the more lustre to him that without such hopes, he continued in a course of virtuous studies, and ennobling practices that alone could promise a realization of them.—Step by step he ascended, and every round of elevation in his political ladder was illustrated by virtues, attainments, energy of character, extensive views, ample resources of mind, comprehensive grasp, and pre-eminent worth of every kind, that pointed upward as the most appropriate point for their beneficial exercise—and their high buoyancy bore him upward indeed. We desire that our readers should regard the lofty eminence which Mr. Canning occupied at his death, as the natural consequence of his character and attainments, rather than the capricious favouritism of a monarch, who could bestow place without merit, and title without dignity. In thus regarding the elevation of this distinguished statesman, new incentives for application in youth and virtue in manhood, are required: new motives to attain the means of usefulness are held out, and virtue and talents are placed on a nearer view of their great earthly reward, so may not be the lot of all who try to deserve honors to reach their highest aim, but it is a solace that a consciousness of deserving is in itself a bright and inexpressibly great reward for labor and application.

But we know that many who read these simple remarks will say that they possess no means to acquire qualifications for such an elevation as Mr. Canning enjoyed, and hence his greatness affords them neither instruction nor example." We know well that the exercise of power belongs to few; that elevated station is the prerogative of the smallest part of mankind, but that affords no arguments against our remarks; it is not that Mr. Canning was prime minister of the King of England that we laud his character, but that without extraneous or inherited advantages, he *deserved* such an elevation. The means which Mr. Canning employed to attain that exalted office, were not at the expense of those virtues which adorn the citizen, illustrate the social life, and give zest and sweetness to the tender relatives of husband and father, though undoubtedly the possession of that high office cut him off from many of the rich enjoyments that leisure allows the citizen, and that a separation from high responsibilities affords a feeling father. Let our readers carry nothing of this great man, but his *deservings* of greatness, high office is high responsibility, and in proportion to the extent of that, are restlessness, anxiety and pain.

He upon whose decision hangs the fate of empires, must give his night no sleep, and his solitude no relaxation, lest that decision should carry with it the happiness of people, and the fair fabric of his own long accumulating fame. It is the peculiar blessing of great attainments, that while they prepare their possessor for the discharge of duties dependent upon exalted office, they are not less calculated to add pleasure and dignity to private life, and the great man is more secure in his elevation, more assured of liberal judgment and proper appreciation, when from the quiet scenes of private life his actions are notified by men who can understand his motives, and who are not compelled to await the effects of any measure upon their private interest in order to give an opinion of its merits.

On all considerations then, talents and their high improvements are profitable to their possessors and beneficial to society at large.—Demagogues may indeed gain the ascendancy for a season, but they can neither assure to themselves permanency in their elevation, nor have they resources to alleviate the mortification of defeat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship James M. Tatem, 30 days, Lisbon, salt.
—— Asia, Sheed, 130 days, Canton, teas, silks and nankeens.
—— Halcyon, Patterson, 32 days, Liverpool, salt and crates.
—— Moss, Fennel, 28 days, Liverpool, mdze.
Brig Solo, Graves, 75 days, Marseilles, mdze.
—— Omega, Barnes, 42 days, Cuxhaven, mdze
—— Mars, Lyle, Havana.
—— Constitution, Robinson, 25 days, Curacoa, salt and hides.
—— William & Henry, Gay, 40 days, Liverpool, mdze.
—— Nestor, Morrill, 17 days, Portland, plaister.
—— Joseph Eastburn, Brown, 18 days, St. Thomas.
—— Fanny Miller, Gay, 30 days, St. Andrews, plaister.
—— Acorn, House, 6 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Susan, Harmon, 12 days, Momaken River, timber.
—— Mary, Morrell, 21 days, Cape Haytl, coffee.
—— Dodge Healy, Hawthorn, New Orleans, mdze.
—— Sally Barker, Pettrey, Cape Haytien via quarantine, coffee, &c.
—— William Penn, Hannum, St. Andrews, plaster.
—— Native, Tilden, 26 days, St. Johns, P. R. sugar and coffee.
—— Hunter, Latour, 41 days, Bordeaux, brandy, &c.
—— William & Henry, Lincoln, 10 days, Truxillo, mahogany.
—— Cain, Bacon, 21 days, Vera Cruz, cochineal, &c.
—— Margaret, Jernegan, 18 days, Neuvitas, sugar and hides.
—— Columbia, Ritchie, 12 days, Matanzas, in ballast.
—— Mars, Lyle, 12 days, Havana, mdze.
—— Fanny, Wing, 23 days, Fernandina.
Schr. Charles, Cuquin, 28 days, Fernandina, sugar, &c.
—— Olive, Rogers, 3 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Philadelphia, Leaming, 3 days, Newbern, N. C. mdze.
—— Bold Commander, Nichols, 2 days, New York, wheat.
—— Socrates, Ryder, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Monroe, O'Grady, 22 days, Laguira, mdze.
—— Gen. Washington, Townshend, 4 days, New York, mdze.
—— Hannah & Sarah, Fox, East Florida, mahogany and cedar.
—— Resolution, Smith, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Charles King, Smith, 2 days, New York, mdze.
—— Cumberland, Wheaton, 40 hours, Norfolk, flour and tobacco.
—— Robert Burns, 24 days, Port au Prince, coffee and hides.
—— Gen. Knox, Hicks, 15 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Hope, Cottinger, 4 days, Norfolk, shingles.
—— Josephine, Kennard, 10 days, St. Johns, N. R. plaister and fish.
—— Olive Branch, Smith, 15 days, Havana, coffee, &c.
—— John & William, Stratton, 29 days, Fernandina, mdze.
—— Emigrant, Prince, 13 days, Freeport, mdze.
—— Jane, Tripp, 6 days, New Bedford, mdze.
—— Virginia, Loring, 6 days, St. Andrews, plaister.

CLEARED.

Ships Cashmere, Whitney, Lincolnville; Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool.

Brigs Wolga, Cushing, Havana; Juniata, Labee, City Point; Frances Augusta, Gibbs, Wilmington, N. C.; Hermiula, Butler, South America.

Schrs. Mary Ann, Sharp, Savannah; Waterloo, Dennison, New York; Farmers' Ingenuity, Pettit, Baltimore; Ellen Jane, Pease, New York; Hunter, Crockett, New York; Susan & Phebe, Case, New York; Columbia, Amazeen, Portsmouth; Messenger, Hall, Providence; Leaper, Snow, New York; Fox, Bernard, Richmond; William Penn, Clark, Boston; Patrick B. Hayes, Thurston, Vera Cruz; George, Johnston, Suffolk.

Sloops Reaper, Criswell, New York; Constitution, Somers, New York.

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S, No. 129, Chesnut-street.

THE following are the drawn numbers in the Union Canal Lottery, 32d Class, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, 28, 35, 9, 4, 52, 36, 54, 25. Combination 4, 25, 54, the Capital prize of $5000, sold in a whole ticket, besides many others of $100, $50, $60. &c. P. C. now invites the attention of the public, to the 33d Class, which draws on the 10th of October.

Tickets in said Lottery will be sold at scheme price till Saturday evening the 22d inst.

P. CANFIELD'S,
sept 22—tf No. 129 Chesnut-street.

JAMES S. DAVIS,

No. 54, North Fourth Street, opposite the old German Church, Philadelphia,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, the following articles, viz: Super, plain, coloured, and black Gros de Naples and Florences, do. Canton crapes and shawls, a handsome assortment of stripe Silks 3-4, 4-4 and 4-4 Silk Cashmere shawls, with elegant double borders, and plain corners, also 1 case of super soft dressed Irish linens, in half pieces. Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Rose and Point Blankets, Flannels, and a general assortment of seasonable goods. sept 22—3t

CHARLES M. SERROSS,

No. 60, North 2d Street,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, (at the average auction prices,) a fresh supply of Looking Glasses, Fancy Handwar-, and Cutlery. Also—American Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, with Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs, to match. sept 22—3t

Book-Keeping Taught

In four weeks, in the use of a new and infallible rule for DR. and CR.

C. MARSH'S Course of Instruction imparts the *True Theory of the Science*, enabling the reason of common sense, to feel a familiar confidence in the practical exercise of Double Entry Book-keeping. The work of gentlemen pursuing the course is at the perusal of applicants. Each person receives separate attention. Terms not in advance. Evening and Day Instruction, at No. 3, South Fourth Street. Dwelling, 67 Union st. sept 22—3t*

CANARY BIRDS.

A LOT of about forty, of beautiful variegated colours, for sale, a bargain. Enquire at No. 49, South 4th street, above Harmony Court. sept 22—1t

Two Rooms Wanted.

FOR a Mechanical Business one of them on the ground floor, with plenty of light, and a moderate rent. The situation between 4th and 5th, and Chesnut and Race. Send a line to R. A. at this Office. sept 22—3*

To Manufacturers and others.

PERSONS who want at any time, ROPE or TWINE, and Banding for factories, can be supplied at the lowest price, for cash, and at the shortest notice by JOHN NUSKEY,
Corner of Prince street and Frankford Road.
sept 22—3t*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 199, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

MARRIED.

On Friday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. William Staughton, D. D. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, to Miss SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of Christian Sulgar, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. JAMES S. WIDDIS, to Miss MARY ANN BOISBURN, all of that place.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. William Barnes, Mr. PHILIP MALANCY, to Miss SARAH MIDDLETON, both of this city.

On Sunday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. JOSEPH FRANK, to Miss LYDIA ANN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Kneedaler, of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, the 3d inst. by John Graves, Esq. the Hon. ISAAC DARLINGTON, president Judge of the courts of the fifteenth judicial district, to Miss REBECCA FAIRLAMB, both of West Chester.

On Sunday, the 16th inst. by Isaac Bolleau, Esq. Mr. JESSE D. SANNO, to EMELINE LISTER, both of Kensington, Philadelphia county.

On Monday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dunn, Mr. JAMES WARR, of Chandlersville, Chester county, Pa. to Miss ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, of the same place.

On Thursday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Demme, Mr. HENRY HAMMAN, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Conrad Wile, of this city.

On Monday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr Kitts, Mr. JAMES HYDE, to Miss ELEANOR BLOOD, all of Kensington, Philadelphia.

On Sunday, the 9th inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Rodney, Mr. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, to Miss HENRIETTA C. TAWS, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. at Harrisburg, by the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner, the Rev. Mr. REBO, formerly of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH ZEIGLER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Zeigler, of the former place.

DIED.

On Friday, the 14th inst. after a short and severe illness, Miss MARIA PARKE, daughter of Chas. B. Parke.

On the 14th ult. at New Orleans, of consumption, Mr. JOHN SNOWDEN, Printer, aged 35 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Monday, the 17th inst. after an illness of 17 months, LAURA ADDISON, daughter of George Robust.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. "with hope full of immortality," and desirous to depart and be with Christ, her adored Redeemer, Miss SUSAN BAYNTON, daughter of John Baynton, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant of this city, aged 70 years.

On Sunday, the 16th inst. after a short illness, Mr. ROWLAND SANDIFORD, Coach Maker, a native of England, aged 74 years.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN H. ALCOCK.

On Sunday, the 16th inst. THOMAS WILLING, infant son of Willing Francis, Esq. aged 12 months and 7 days.

On Monday, the 15th inst. Mr. EDWARD BRADY, aged 65 years.

On Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst. at New York, after an illness of 15 days, Mrs. MARY S. PEARSON, wife of Thomas R. Pearson, late of Philadelphia.

On the 18th ult. after a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation, CATHARINE S. HILL, aged 22 years.

At the residence of James J. B. White, Esq. on Cane Creek, about 10 miles from Columbia, S. C. Mrs. M'HENRY, late of Philadelphia, at an advanced age.

On the 20th ult. at New Orleans, Mr. ALEXANDER RAYMOND BRETTON DESCHAPELLES, aged 22 years, a native of Philadelphia. He arrived in New Orleans on the 15th of May last.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total
Philadelphia,	40	37	77
New-York,	41	52	93
Baltimore,	20	15	35

WANTED.

SIX Journeymen BRUSH MAKERS, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by applying to DATER & M'MURRAY,
sept 22—3t* Troy, New York.

A CARD.

A LADY offers her services to a select number of Young ladies, for the tuition of that pleasing, ornamental, and accomplished science, the LACE WORK.

Terms, accommodating—Residence, No. 178, New Fourth, second dwelling north of Callowhill Street, Northern Liberties. sept 22—tf

Jefferson Medical College.

THE LECTURES will commence on Wednesday immediately preceding the first Monday in November next.

On the Practice of Medicine, by John Eberle, M. D.
Surgery, George M'Clellan, M. D.
Chemistry, Jacob Green, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence, by R. Bush Rhees, M. D.
Anatomy, by Nathan R. Smith, M. D.
Materia Medica and Botany, by Wm. P. C. Barton M. D.
Obstetrics, by John Barnes, M. D.

☞ Fee for attendance on all the courses, or establishment, $90.

No student will be admitted *gratuitously* who shall not present a written application, accompanied by testimonials of his moral character, restricted examinations and general attainments, to the undersigned Committee of the Board of Additional Trustees, on or before the 1st of November next. ASHBEL GREEN, M. D.
WM. DUNCAN,
EDWARD KING.
Philadelphia, Sept. 4th 1827. sept 22—6t

To the Youth of the United States.

JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9, North 4th street, "American Chesterfield," or Way to Wealth, Honour, and Distinction, being selections from the letters of Lord Chesterfield to his son, and extracts from other eminent authors on the subject of politeness, with alterations and additions, suited to the youth of the United States. By a Member of the Philadelphia Bar. To which is added Dr. Watts' advice to a Young Man on his entering into the World; Lord Bringley's Ten Precepts to his son, and the "Manners of the Table," or rules for behaviour during meals, with the whole art of Carving.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love to urge and Reason to maintain—
Self-love, the spring of motion acts the soul,
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole.
sept 22—3t Essay on Man.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE 6th Annual Exhibition will be held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday, 3d October, and be continued four days, from 10, A. M. to 5, P. M. Manufacturers and others, wishing to exhibit, are requested to send their specimens on or before the first of October.

12 1-2 cents will be charged to all visitors to the Exhibition, except members of the Institute, who have paid their arrears, and depositors of goods who will be admitted any time during its continuance, with two Ladies. Gentlemen who desire to become members, will receive tickets, as if they were members, by subscribing their names and paying one year's contribution, in advance.
sept 22—3t

Samuel. S. Thomas & Co's. Office,

No. 32, North Third Street.

DRAWN Numbers in the 32d Class Union Canal Lottery— 28, 35, 9, 4, 52, 36, 54, 25.

As usual, a number of prizes were sold and paid at our Office.

29, 36, 52, a Prize of		$500
25, 35, 36,		250
25, 28, 56,		100

Besides a great many of $50, $40, &c. &c.

The following are some of the prizes sold and paid at S. S. Thomas & Co's. Office, within a few weeks, viz:

10, 13, 35,		$1236
9, 19, 38,		1000
10, 42, 46,		1000
12, 38, 43,		700
2, 36, 52,		500
6, 21, 2,		300

4 prizes of $240, 9 do. of $150, &c. &c.

Remember—Capital Prizes may be had at 32, North Third Street. sept 22—1t

28 35 9 4 52 36 54 25.

THE above are the drawn numbers in the 32d Class Union Canal Lottery. The lucky holders of one of the handsome prizes, which was sold at Conine's, in shares, are requested to call and get their money.

Tickets and shares in the next Class, which draws on the 10th October, can be had at scheme price till next Saturday night, at CONINE'S Fortunate Office, 3, South Third Street, where the drawing of the 14th Class, Hoffman's Lottery, will be received on Monday next.
sept 22—1t

$20 REWARD.

WAS taken from the pasture of the subscriber in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pa. on the night of the 20th of last month, a bright bay blood-ed horse, supposed to be near fifteen hands high, three years old, off hind heel white, a small white spot in his forehead, the hair rubbed off a small spot on the right side, by either the saddle or harness. The above reward will be given for the horse but no charges paid.
sept 1—3t* JAMES PAINTER.

Walnut Street Theatre.

Mr. HAMBLIN'S Second Night, and Mrs. HAMBLIN'S third appearance.

This Evening, September 22, 1827.

Will be presented, (by particular desire,) the Play of

WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell,	Mr. HAMBLIN.
Albert, (his Son,)	Mrs. Roger.
Emma,	Mrs. Greene.
Agnes,	Miss Stannard.

To conclude with the Farce of

MATRIMONY.

Chris, (in which she will introduce the celebrated Waltzing Song,) Mrs. HAMBLIN.

Mr. BOOTH'S Third Night on MONDAY.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

No. 30, South Second Street.

HAS received, by recent arrivals, an assortment of the following articles.

Rich Irish Tabinets,
Bombazeens and Norwich Crapes,
Princetas and Worsted Bombazeens,
Figured Bombazets and neat Circassian Plaids,
Plain Circassians and fine Ratinets high colors,
Heavy double Levantines, Gros de Naples and Florences,
An excellent assortment of black and coloured India Satins and Satin Levantines,
Black Italian Manituas,
Also, a case of TURKISH SATINS, a new and beautiful article for Cloaks, Dresses,
4, 7 and 8-4 pl-in silk Cashmere Shawls,
4-4 do. do. with neat coloured borders,
White Merino Shawls, plain and with neat borders,
Rich Figured Silk Chintzes, fine Damasks and Marseil.
Damask Table Cloths, 3-4 and 4-4 Damask Napkins,
Marseilles Quilts, of a superior quality,
Fine Tickings and heavy Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Stout Cotton and white Angola Hose,
Heskin Gloves, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Super white Italian Crape and Crape Lisse,
Fine white Bombazeens,
Also—Fine white and drab Cloth Shawls; Petlore Cloths; Drab Coatings, and fine Habit Cloths, suitable for Cloaks
sept 22—6t*

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No. 21, South Fourth Street.

WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and the public, that the Ticket 9, 11, 54, entitled to the prize of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, in the Union Canal Lottery, which drew last Wednesday, was sold by us, to a Citizen, in a whole ticket—We also sold three other Capital prizes in the same Lottery, and hope to continue thus to deal out Fortune's favours. It is a special regulation of our office, not to publish names unless by the consent of the parties; in this instance the rule will be strictly adhered to.

The next Union Canal Lottery will be drawn on the 10th of October. Tickets will be sold at scheme price until the evening of Saturday the 29th.

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
sept 22—tf No. 12, South Third Street.

LEVY'S OFFICE,

No. 89, Chesnut St.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Union Canal Lottery, which drew in this city on Wednesday, 28, 35, 9, 4, 52, 36, 54, 25. Combination 4, 25, 54, the Capital prize of $5000, 3 prizes of $100, besides a number of $50, $40, &c. &c. were all sold in the forenoon of Wednesday, at LEVY'S,
89, Chesnut, 2d door below Third Street.

The holder of the 5000, called in the evening and received his prize money.

Uncurrent money always taken at par for tickets. Orders from abroad will meet with despatch.

N. B. Tickets in the 33d Class of the Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn on the 10th of October, in a great variety, are selling at this Office at the Scheme Price!!
sept 22—tf

CARD.

B. M. HOLLINSHEAD informs his friends, as well as the public generally, that he has established a Retail Store, at No. 32 North 4th Street, between Market and Arch Streets, which he has furnished with an assortment of fresh, and desirable DRY GOODS—amongst which is a choice lot of plain and twilled Bombazetts, several colours, particularly calculated for Frames.—Also, Flannels, Hosiery Cailicoes, Men and Women's superior Hockin and other Gloves, Nankeen Muslins for crape's, &c. &c. sept 22—tf

THE $25,000 PRIZE,

IN the 32d Class Union Canal Lottery, was sold in a whole ticket to Mr. Robert M'Mullen, jr. of Southwark, by N. & S. Sylvester, No. 12, South Third Street.

Purchasers in the Union Canal Lottery, are now aided that the next Class will be drawn in two weeks—16th of October—Remember, N. & S. SYLVESTER,
sept 22—3t No. 12 South 3d Street.

To Country Merchants and Others.

JOHN BEMENT & CO.

No. 5, north Third Street

(Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Hoffman.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the Customers of the late Mr. Samuel Hoffman, as well as the public in general, that they have now on hand, a large and general assortment of Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Neck, and Side Combs, 2,000 dozen imitation Tuck, do. various sizes. Also, Ivory Crescent, Dressing, Ridding, Side, Neck, Lice, and Pocket Combs, of various sizes and qualities, which they offer for sale, at the above mentioned establishment—at wholesale only—for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the assortment.

All orders attended to with despatch.

N. B. Cash and the highest

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE HEART.

Go count the sand, and you will find
An endless task to fix your mind;
And just as endless 'tis to trace,
Perfection in the human race.
For every heart is prone to sin,
And often less Old Harry in!
Who bustles rapidly about,
And tries to turn all goodness out.
For then a doubtless strife begins,
He either loses or he wins;
For oft in form, and wild array
Virtue triumphant holds her sway,
And plants with fortitude about,
His every lure to hurry out. NORA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REBUSES, &c.

1. A country of the light clime
Where grow the cotton, and the lime;
A river placid, and soluble,
That flows through Pennsylvania state;
A Grecian town as we are told,
Was famed in for literature of old;
A pool which had the healing power,
For sick, and maimed to recover;
A religious man at whose decree,
There came from heav'n consuming fire;
The place where Hercules the great,
A monster did incapacitate;
He whom the serpents did destroy,
Descended by the edge of Troy;
A handsome lady who they say,
Our love did waste, and pine away;
The initials, when combin'd with care,
Will give the name of a lady fair.

2. My total is a brilliant gem,
I deck the comely diadem;
Erase a letter, and I stand
High honor'd in the royal land;
Cut off the last, my first regale,
A well known trade I do explain;
My second, third, and first transpose,
And instantly 'twill disclose;
My second, third, and fourth will name,
A member of the human frame.
Ye young ones who e'er you be,
Unfold the seeming mystery.

3. In spring I do appear to view,
My colours of the crimson hue;
Again presented to the sight,
I'm clearly proved that I am white.
In beauty's semblance I am made;
Like beauty too, I soon do fade.
When laden with the winding vale,
Refreshing breezes to inhale,
I'm admired near these glancing eyes,
They pluck me as a lawful prize;
And then with feelings warm I'm kissed,
I'm handled, dandled, and caress'd;
But often are the close of day,
I'm negligently thrown away;
There to be trampled under feet,
Until my sum is complete.

4. The fruit of the army, when placed in rear
Of an ancient, bloody vehicle of war,
With the sound in rank between,
A body of merchants then will appear,
Who travel the desert devoid of fear,
Where all around is sandy and drear,
And shade, nature, nor grove is near,
From the scorching sun to screen.

J. S. D.

Solutions to the Enigmas in our last.

1. *Marsh, i, gold. Marigold.*
2. *Man, chart, ann. Manchuria.*
3. *Cannon, tea, la, pearl. Canteloupe.*
4. *Palm, an, quinsy. Palmyrain.*
5. *Cypher, standard, tia,* fashion, *Pleiades. Constantinople.*
6. *Junk i, Percy. Juniper.*

BLACK MAN'S DREAM.

A number of years bygone, a black man, named Peter Coo, ee, long pened to marry one of his own town's-women, who did not use him wil. that condescension he effected himself entitled to Having tried all other arts to retrieve her lost affections in vain, Peter at last resolved to work upon her fears of punishment in another world for her conduct in this. Pretending, therefore, to awake one morning extravagantly alarmed, his helpmate was full of anxiety to know what was the matter; and being sufficiently, as he thought, whetted by curiosity, he mysteriously hinting that he could a tale unfold, "at length Peter proceeded as follows:—"H—ll is a dream last night. I dream I go to Hebben and rap at de clos, and a gen'man come to de door all black coat and powder hair. Who dere? Peets Coopa—Whos Peets Coopa? Am not know you. Not known Peets Coopa! look de book, Sa.—He take de book, and he look de book, and he could'na find Peets Coopa. —Den I say, Oh, lud, oh! look again, finds Peets Coopa in a corna.—He take de book, and he look de book, and at last he finds Peets Coopa in Billy, Billy (Bible) corna.—"Peets Coopa—cook ob de *Royal Charlotte* ob Greenock."—Walk in Sa. Den I walk in, and dere was every thing—all kind of vinals—belly-flower too—an I eat, an I drink, an I dance, an I sing, an I neva be done; negar too, by-'mi.—Den I say, Oh! lud, oh! look for Peets Coopa wife. He take de book, an he look all ob de book, many, many, many a time, cause and all, and he couldna finds Peets Coopa wife. Den I say, Oh! lud, oh! look de black book; he take de black book an he look de black book, and he finds Peets Coopa wife four page.—"Peets Coopa *wife*, duckra-woman, hal to her husband!'"

SUTTON CHASM.

In the town of Sutton, in Worcester County, Mass. is an immense chasm in the rocks, called "Purgatory." It is half a mile in length, from 75 to 100 feet in width, and the distance from top to bottom is 114 feet. A great number of apertures open in the bottom, by which one may descend to a still greater pit. The vast walls on either side of the chasm are composed of solid granite, and on one of the highest points is a single rock which is estimated to weigh 5000 tons. This rock corresponds with one on the opposite side, the two faces showing that they were once united, as do the faces of perpendicular walls generally. Ice is usually found in the chasm in all seasons of the year.

SUNDERLAND CAVE.

A remarkable cave in Mount Toby, about three miles Northeast of Sunderland village, in Massachusetts, has been described by President Dwight, and Professor Hitchcock. It extends quite through the mountain, and is 65 feet in depth, 12 rods in length, and from two to twenty feet in breadth. It is formed by two vast rocks of pudding stone, which seem to have been originally united. At the top is an aperture called the window. Near the cave is a fissure 10 feet wide, 45 deep, and 150 long.

THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBERG.

"What sort of woman is the Queen?" said Lord ——— to the ——— at Greenwich. "Why," said ———, "imagine you see the fattest woman you ever saw."—"Double that."—"I do."—"Then you have the Queen of Wirtemberg."

A singular incident is related in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, which is said to have occurred on board a sloop on the 4th of July. A dog struck by lightning and apparently killed, was thrown overboard, when he immediately recovered, swam to the vessel, and was taken on board.—There he soon became torpid, was again thrown into the river, resuscitated, swam to the shore and was seen to run briskly up the street. If the application of cold water is a specific against the effects of lightning, it is a fact that should be generally promulgated.—*Salem Gazette.*

[In the thunder storm of July, 1826, a gentleman was struck by lightning at Salisbury, in this State, and in this town. He lay senseless and apparently lifeless several minutes. The application of cold water had the effect of restoring him.]—*Portsmouth, N. H. Jour.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXXII.

Botan. Name, } *MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA.*
Peculiar Name, } *Magnolia grandifolia.*

This tree is the most wonderful of all those growing in our forests, since it bears the largest leaves and flowers of any native tree of the United States. The leaves are often a yard long, and the beautiful sweet-scented flowers as large as a hat! The *Magnolia grandiflora*, although a larger tree, has smaller flowers, and leaves much less in size.

The genus Magnolia, dedicated to a French botanist, is deservedly the pride of the American forests. Ten species grow in North America all beautiful, with aromatic bark, fine leaves and large sweet flowers. They are called Big Laurel, Elkwood, Beaver wood, Cucumber tree, Umbrella tree, &c. in various parts. The genus gives name to a peculiar family, which has been placed by the great botanist Decandolle at the head of the vegetable kingdom, being thus considered as the key of flowers: the one alone, which has long been deemed the queen of flowers, can dispute this preeminence. Linnæus puts it in his class *Polyandria*, and order *Polygynia* having many stamens and pistils.

These beautiful trees are also medical, and their bark is a fine tonic. They all blossom in May and June, and have commonly white flowers: in the actual species each petal has a fine rose spot near the base. Their smell is very fragrant in several species.

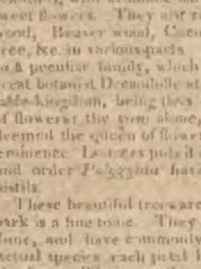
The *M. macrophylla*, is a rare tree, being confined to the Cumberland mountains, and their spurs in a few spots of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. It forms the prominent scenery at the falls of the river Cumberland in Kentucky. It is rare as yet in the gardens, where it ought to be cherished. It requires a rich moist soil. It grows quick and begins to blossom when only five feet high.

This tree rises only from fifteen to twenty-five feet, while the leaves are two or three feet long, growing in clusters at the end of the branches; they are petiolate, oblong, cordate at the base, entire, acute, smooth and silvery white beneath—Some leaves have measured forty inches in length, and fifteen in breadth. The flowers are terminal, upright, solitary, with six oblong obtuse petals, with a curved rose spot at the base Some petals have measured nine inches in length, and the whole flower eighteen inches wide when spread out.

A fine oval cone of a rose color, from four to six inches long, and with scarlet seeds hanging by at bread, surrounds the cluster of pistils in the centre of the flower.

It must be the emblem of manly BEAUTY, while its rival, the Rose, is considered by poets, the emblem of female beauty.

Hydrants Made and Repaired.



THE Subscriber having removed from his former establishment, in Arch, near Fifth-street, to the east side of Fifth-street, No. 68, above Race-street, where the Plumbing Business will be attended to as heretofore,
STRONG IRON PIPES,
LEAD PIPES,
HYDRANTS,
All of good quality, with other fixtures requisite for the introduction of Schuylkill Water.
JOSEPH TOWNSEND.
Application to be made at the shop, or at his dwelling, No. 210 North Fourth-street, between Fairmount and Noble-streets. sept 13—3t

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

SITUATE in Colerain Township, Lancaster county, containing 130 acres of land, the whole under good fence, divided into small fields, except one third of the place, which is woodland. There is on it a young apple orchard. The buildings are a convenient Dwelling House, and a Stone Barn, 45 by 75 feet. This property lies near the Octorara Creek. The price is $22 per acre cash; or it will be exchanged for a good Town House, or new frame, in Philadelphia, or a new Schooner, fit for the West India trade. Enquire at the Office for the purchase and sale of Real Estates, No. 82 South Fifth-street, below Spruce, where there are several good Houses, Lots, and Ground Rents for sale.
sept 15—2t*

TEA WARE-HOUSE.
WILLIAM YATES,

At John Field's old stand, No. 34 1-2 South 3d street.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of Green and Black Teas viz:

GREEN TEAS.	BLACK TEAS.
Gunpowder,	Pecco,
Imperial,	Pouchong,
Hyson,	Souchong,
Young Hyson,	Congou.

And all the rest at *favorable rates*, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. sept 15—1f

NEW BOOKS.

ON Saturday will be published by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, "A Key to Vivian Grey," being a complete exposition of the social, noble and fashionable characters who figure in that most extraordinary work.

Just published, "The Life of Napoleon," by the author of Waverly.

"Highways and Byeways," 3d series, in 2 vols.
"Vivian Grey," complete in 3 vols.
Cooper's Notions, in 2 vols. uniform edition.
"Reynell's Travels from India to England," etc. etc.
In the press, "Reuben Apsley," by the author of Brambletye House.
"Personal sketches of his own times," by Sir Jonah Barrington.
"Chronicles of the Canongate," by the author of Waverly.
"Tales of a Grandfather," by do. sept 23—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. *Daniel De Benneville*, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present their accounts, duly attested, to
JOHN DE BENNEVILLE, Admr.
Bristol township, Sept. 8, 1827. sept 13—4t*

Straw Bonnet Manufactory.
MRS. E. HENLEY,

No. 4, North Second Street,

CONTINUES to Manufacture Straw and Gymp Cottage Bonnets, of fashionable patterns. She has on hand English straw hats of the newest fashion, American straw and gymp cottage bonnets, Leghorn flats and crowns, do. Bobtail hats, misses and boys' Leghorn, Savages and Manilla hats, pink silks, white and black satins, &c. &c. ostrich gauze, gymp and other fancy ribbons, plain satins and velvet do. piping cords, and a great variety of Millinery trimming, straw plait and chain gymp, by the single yard or large quantity.

N. B. Country Merchants and Milliners supplied on liberal terms.

ALSO—A variety of Ladies' Cloaks, Boy's and Miss's do. Also, Cinnamon, Tartan, and Cambler plaids, at very reduced prices. sept 15—6t

LACE WORK.

A SELECT number of Young ladies may be taught LACE WORK, after the method of Mrs. Berenger, by one of her Pupils, at No. 132 North Fifth Street, where the terms will be made known. sept 15—2t

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Medicine now offered to the public, (one which has been fully subjected to the inevitable test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried it has been attended with the most complete success. In cases of the worst description, and of long standing, under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, offered as a certain remedy for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its most severe form, in a short time, and they themselves, are the best judges of the importance of such a cure to. Price $3 per box—but with directions signed by the Proprietor. Prepared and sold by
HENRY CORNISH,
At his Drug and Chemical Store, No. 177 North Third street, above Callowhill street.
Likewise, at ISAAC THOMPSON'S Drug Store, North West corner of Second and Market street, and at A. C. Graham's, No. 155 South Second street, second door below the corner of South, Philadelphia.
The above medicine may be had wholesale or retail, and a liberal discount allowed to those who deal to sell again in the country. sept 8—3m

Earthenware, Glass & China.
JOSEPH GILL,

AT No. 41 North Fourth, adjoins below Arch, is now opening a general assortment of EARTHENWARE, GLASS & CHINA, which he will dispose of on liberal terms. Wholesale and Retail.
aug 18—6t

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, No. 118 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATT'S
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with the Supplement, in one volume, octavo, with two handsome engravings, printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and correctly bound, at $1 25 per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase large quantities, a liberal discount will be made. aug 11—tf

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

THE Schedules and final Petitions for the next Court, and all other writings and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, until discharged by the Honorable Judges of the Court. Those persons who will be ready to attend themselves at the Insolvent Court of this Commonwealth, at the approaching term, and wish to have their business done in a prompt and legal manner, will please apply at No. 9 south Fifth-street, third door below Minor-street.
CHARLES P. LESLIE.
Professional services, in case of opposition, will be rendered if required.
N. B. Office open until 9 o'clock, P. M.
aug 4—1yr.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale, about 180 lbs. PICA GREEK, Ronaldson's Cast, has only been used to print 300 copies of a pamphlet of 40 pages—price very low.
ALSO—300 lbs. PEARL TYPE, mostly Ronaldson's Cast, has been used only in Stereotyping—will be put up in small Boxes to suit purchasers—very low.
ALSO—200 lbs. LONG PRIMER, White's No. 1.
A very extensive and beautiful assortment of JOB TYPE and Borders of all descriptions, &c.
An assortment of Mather's PRINTING INK.
Apply at J. HOWE'S
Sorrento Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.
Applications by mail must be post paid.
march 17—tf

THEIR Teeth the advertiser furnishes are handsome and strong, keep their color, hold their place well—are the cheapest, nearest to human, and the best calculated for fixing in the mouth upon stumps, of any yet discovered.

Fixing teeth upon Stumps in the firmest way known, scarcely ever gives pain—never injures the adjoining teeth, and is the very nearest to nature.

Office No. 174 Vine street, above 5th street.
S. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

N. B. Persons in moderate circumstances need not be deterred from visiting the advertiser on that account.
sept 15—3m

"Tales for Leisure Hours,"

COMPRISING twelve series in a volume of 162 pages, neatly bound in boards, price 50 cents, or 75 cents extra binding, may be had of CAREY, LEA and CAREY, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth; JUDAH DOBSON, No. 108 Chesnut street, and at the Office.

PARTRIDGE & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,
HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a neat number of the most fashionable sized made Blinds, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb 3—tf

Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte.

JUST published, and for sale only by the Subscriber No. 64 South Fourth, 3 doors below Library street, a very correct Likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, engraved by Longacre, in a superb style, from the original miniature, by Isabey, in the possession of the Count de Survilliers, who has politely sullied the picture to be copied.
☞ To be had as above, at considerably reduced prices, every article in the Gilding and Frame making business viz. Looking Glasses, Prints, and a variety of Paintings, in burnished and oil Gilt Frames, Paper Glasses, Portrait and Miniature Frames, Window Cornices, Girandoles, Sugar Cups, Card Racks, Fire Screens, &c.
Customers may rest assured that all orders will be executed in the best manner, inferior to none in America; old Frames regilt, Looking Glasses replaced, &c. &c. Orders from any part of the country will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. The original *Portrait of Gen. Jackson, by Sully*, is still on sale. Also, a variety of elegant engraved Views, &c. for Ladies' Scrap Books.
May 5—tf G. H. MURDY, Carver and Gilder.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & F. A. HUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 42 North Third street, opposite Robert's House, a large and general assortment of imported and American saddlery, by Builders, Harness and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper—consisting of all the varieties of plated, brass dressed, japanned pressed iron, wood, moulded, carved, and linen furniture, together with a constant supply of hog skins. June 21—tf

TO PRINTERS.

A FEW fonts of elegant Two Line Nonpareil Cut, (new) Roller & Smith's Cast, can be purchased, may be had of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 316 Chesnut street. A number of sheet specimens from A. W. Rittenhouse & Co's foundry, Albany, may also be had. July 21—tf

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 71 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. feb 3—tf

THE BUSINESS

HERETOFORE conducted at No. 43 North Third Street, by JOSEPH HOWELL and ISRAEL HOWELL, under the firm of ISRAEL HOWELL & CO. was discontinued on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to said firm, will please to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, to Joseph Howell & Co. No. 207 Chesnut Street.
JOSEPH HOWELL,
ISRAEL HOWELL.
Philadelphia, 5th mo. 5th, 1827.
JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. No. 207 Chesnut Street, keep constantly on hand Spanish Hides, Dry and Salted, Tanners Oil, and a general assortment of Leather, Sadd'ry oil and in the rough.
All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which cash will be paid, or Hides given in exchange.
aug 11—2m

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.
Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David.
ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—3t* Newcastle county, Del.

JOHN OWEN

BEGS leave to inform his friends and former patrons that the duties of his Seminary, No. 133 Loudon Street, have been re-commenced.
Pupils will be admitted in the boys department and receive instructions in the Latin language, Mathematics, &c. for $10 per quarter. Those who shall be desirous to English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, &c. $7 per quarter.
Pupils will be received in the young Ladies' department, and instructed in all the useful and polite branches of an English education, for $7 per quarter.
☞ The Needle work will be attended to by Mrs. Owen. Charge for pens and ink, 50 cents—Use of Library, 25 cents. sept 15—3t*

STUCKERT'S PANACEA.

A FEW ounces of this medicine will restore the most nervous and healthy person in the world. The most respectable testimonials can be produced as to its efficacy in the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, morbid action in the system, constitutional syphilis, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, sore throat, King's evil, obstinate tumors, pimples of every description on the face, the scurvy, itch, and general debility. It is an excellent medicine for creating an appetite, also for relaxations of the stomach, and decays of the constitution.—Price 75 cents per bottle.
Stuckert's Anti-Bilious Pills for foul stomach, headache, costiveness, and impure habit.—Small box 6 cents, large 12½.
Stuckert's Pearl Powder, for destroying pimples on the face, and whitening the skin.—Small papers 6 cents, large do. 12 1-2. For sale only at
Stuckert's Scorbutic Tooth Powder, for preserving and whitening the teeth.—Small boxes 8 cents, large do. 12 1-2.
Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops.—Small bottles 12 1-2, large do. 25.
Stuckert's Tooth-Ache Drops—12 1-2 cents per bottle.
STUCKERT'S Drug Store 35 North Fourth street, between Cherry and Race, East Side—where medical advice will be given for diseases of every description.
sept 1—tf

OLD ESTABLISHED
Philadelphia Intelligence Office.

No. 8, South Fifth-street, third door below Minor-street.
RESPECTFUL Servants and parts, Boarding Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Barkeepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Countrymen, Farming men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses, Tailors, white and coloured boys and girls, of different ages. The above establishment owes its patronage to the public, and particularly to those in the habit of employing persons, whose names of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct it in such a manner as to gain universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their patronage and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations.
☞ Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
aug. 4—3yr

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs neither recommendation nor testimonials to prove its efficacy, as it has repeatedly removed worms, that great numbers of persons have been previously, and for years afflicted with, and that too without producing the least pain or uneasiness to children. Prepared and sold by the proprietor of this very useful medicine, its composition has been particularly attended to. The infantile disorder of worms is capable, and the faculty agree which of restoring children from a diseased to a vigorous state of health, keeping its high character and unrivalled value as a remedy, established for family use; it has been known to restore many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.
A CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.
For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the face.
From the numerous testimonials of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the Creeping diseases, after trying most other ointments without relief, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.
PETER LEHMAN, Druggist
Oct. 7—tf No. 250, Market-street.

ANODYNE PLASTER.

A SO Plaster easing pain, which its name imports, we hope this "*Anodyne Plaster*" has not a superior. In *Rheumatism, Gout*, and other topical affections, involving pains of the *face*, this Plaster spread on soft leather or linen will operate promptly and effectually. A small piece thereof on heat or steam introduced into a hollow tooth which is aching, cures like a charm. Applied to *Neuralgia* or *Sciatica* it operates as a discussient and pain anodyne, and is peculiarly adapted to the relief of that excruciating disease named *Phlegmasia Dolens*. It is also one of the best applications for *Burns and Scalds*.
Price 25 cents each part, with a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. For sale by
WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 5 North Fifth street.
Annexed is a certificate from a most respectable medical gentleman of this city.
"Knowing the composition of the Anodyne Plaster, and having witnessed its effects, I am free to recommend it as likely to be beneficial, not only in those cases specified but more generally."
"Thy friend"
(Signed) "EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D."
"Philadelphia, 5th mo. 31st, 1827."
"To William Baker."

Also—COUGH LOZENGES.

Many personal preparations are going the rounds, most of which are objectionable, either on account of their nauseous doses, or of the spice which appears to be their common basis. These Lozenges almost exclusively of vegetable composition, are void of opium, or any other narcotic and may therefore be taken at pleasure by patients labouring under fevers or coughs, or those confined, where it is found difficult to discourage the phlegm for expectoration. The knowing Lozenges which accompany, are intended for such to them, one of which may be taken every night and morning, either with or without a dose of laudanum, according to the urgency the of symptoms.
N. B. There being about one-third of a grain of tartarized antimony to each of the Nauseating Lozenges, they will prove very prompt emetics for children. Price 12½ cts. For sale as above
WILLIAM BAKER.
april 7—cowtom

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.

ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS, NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE

THE Subscriber, as the devisee of the late Dr. William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found, (as prized) a large quantity of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.
He has by indorsement, (which he has disposed of) the medicine so found, to Dr. James Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.
In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be; and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Dr. Chambers in his life time, have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its component.
SYLVANUS MILLER,
Public Administrator, &c.
☞ The medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. Chambers, in the basement story of Rutger's Medical College, in Ditmas street, east side of Broadway, and at the Stand at store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, three doors from the Washington Hall, New York.
The astonishing success which this remedy has obtained in restoring sobriety to drunkards, has established its virtues beyond all contradiction, and supersedes the necessity of any further comment.
All that is required, to ensure its specific effect, is to abide strictly by the directions. It is put up in packages sufficient for one individual cure, and are accompanied with ample directions for its use, signed by the handwriting of the subscribers, without which none are genuine. We are induced to adopt this measure, as, in consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers' medicine has obtained, there have been, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations. The confining to us the sole privilege of vending the preparation which alone will infallibly cure, is to enable us to furnish it to those who are unable to pay, on persons application of the individual or our offices, the medicine will be administered gratis.
JAMES M. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING.
Successors to W. Chambers.
A supply of the above celebrated medicine for sale as above and for sale by WM. STOCKHARD,
No. 313 South Second street, Philadelphia.
And at ELLIS & MORRIS', Drug and Chemical Store, 151 Chesnut street, (late Shrigley's.)
sept 8—3m

CREAM OF AMBER.

FOR removing PIMPLES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, &c. and all eruptions on the skin, gradually producing a soft, clear and beautiful complexion—as a remedy for SCROFULA and SALT RHEUM, its merits stand unrivalled.
Certificates of its complete efficacy have been received by the proprietors from various persons who have used it.

Patten's celebrated Hæmorrhoids or PILE ELECTUARY.

A most efficacious preparation for the cure of that troublesome complaint the PILES, as attested by many certificates of most respectable character.

BALM OF EGYPT.

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, &c. Also,

Anderson's Infallible EYE WATER.

For sore, weak or inflamed Eyes, as applied on experience to supercede the use of most others, from its innocent remedial properties.
Agents for the proprietors, in this city,
EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, N. W. corner of Sixth and Market street.
WILLIAM MARRIOTT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets, and
GEORGE GUEST, N. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. aug 18—tf*

Venitian Blind Manufactory.
HOOK & STOCKTON,

No. 7, South Sixth street.
HAVE constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Venitian Blinds of superior manufacture, the most elegant colours and warranted to stand, which they offer as low as can be purchased elsewhere.
N. B. We continue to supply Upholsterers at the lowest wholesale prices. July 28—tf

DR. READ'S
ANTI DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

A SAFE and Effectual remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs constituting Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
This medicine is the result of a physician who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disorder, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duties he owes to his fellow creatures, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulating them; the proprietor has adopted this mode of publicity, and that as such to give it a greater range of publicity, and that as such it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be were it confined within the private practice of either or were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever. These Pills have been several years in the hands of the public, and the rapidity their sales, and numerous certificates in their favor bearing testimony to the efficacy of the remedy. They require only the melody still increasing, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.
Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM; they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.
Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicines, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.
SARAH HALL,
No. 8, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague
AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTANT, INTERMITTANT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greater part of the remedies now used in common practice have failed.—I consider it my duty to offer this medicine to the public, as I confidently believe it to fail where the patient strictly adheres to my directions.—Price $2 50 per phial.
As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, to show its superior remedial powers, I have thought proper to add the following communication, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 13th inst.

Cheering news to those Afflicted
WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions, which increased in such an alarming degree, that on April 1824, I had from *three to ten*, and frequently *twelve* fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain; the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as twenty convulsions a day.
Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM; they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.
Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicines, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.
SARAH HALL,
No. 8, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Second streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Infallible Vegetable Worm Tea
AND POWDERS.

A safe and effectual remedy for destroying of every species of Worms incident to the human body, and may be given with safety to tender infants and women in the most delicate state, if ever the disease should not originate from worms, but some other cause, the patient will receive a benefit, as there cannot be better medicine than the VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS, for ejecting obstructions cleansing the stomach and bowels of slime and crudities, destroying the slow inward fevers and at the same time acts as a good security against worms and their effects, which frequently produce the most alarming deaths that attend children, by which thousands are annually swept off, which the bills of mortality of our principal cities will plainly demonstrate.—Price 75 cents.
A supply of the above Medicines are constantly kept on hand—proper directions accompany each.
JOHN I. MAYWEG, M. D.
Philadelphia, July 28th, 1827—cowSteow1y*

DR. A. G. BULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia.

DR. A. G. BULL respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of Rupture, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of that complaint, to which *Males, Females, and Children* are subject, may be obtained at his Office, in North 4th street, No. 28, where professional attendance will be given to their application to all cases. In regard to the auxiliary means by which cures are rendered more certain, and neatness will be furnished, together with the remedies. Those who call at his Office, will be fitted without additional expense, and an opportunity always given the use of exhausting the instrument as often as may be necessary, in order to obtain one perfectly suitable in every respect, to their case, (otherwise no charge, what ever will be made.)
For satisfactory evidence of the correctness of the mechanical and surgical principles upon which this instrument is constructed, as well as its acknowledged utility, not only in giving ease, comfort and security, in all cases, but in effecting *radical cures*, the Inventor refers to the statements of one most eminent Professors and Surgeons contained in his "Treatise on the Nature and cure of Hernia," recently published, and to the following high commendation, extracted from "Thatcher's American Modern Practice," 3d ed. 1826, page 678.
"A great variety of Trusses, formed on different principles, have been from time to time introduced to notice, but to many, but with one exception, it must be asserted that they have been found altogether deficient in those important points which such instruments ought to be formed. It is with a few years that a Truss has been invented by Dr. A. G. Bull, which is incomparably superior, in its principles and properties, to any of those previously in use. Dr. Bull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true Surgical principle for the cure of the rupture. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fissure, gently pressing upon it as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in parts at health. Under this he attained, the parts easily can recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad a form of a universal Hinge Truss a concave instead of a convex surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By the construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the extremities of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial process and afford them a Mechanical support. The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred in which Hernias have been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."
sept 8—eotf

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 168 Chesnut street, to the corner of Fifth street, to No. 118 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, on account of the central and public situation suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

NOTICE.

EDWARD M. SHOEMAKER and William H. Jones having entered into co-partnership, under the firm of EDWARD M. SHOEMAKER & CO. at the old established store, No. 6, Bazaar Street, (a few doors from the Arcade,) offer for sale a choice assortment of London, Kleeborne, and Yorkshire superfine blue, black and assorted colours Cloths, middling and low priced do. do. superfine, middling and low priced blue, black, olive, brown, drab and mixed Cassimeres, blue mixed Coatings, Pantaloon and red Army Cloths, Baizes, Serges, Serge de Italian Sewings, Gilt coat and assorted colour Lining Buttons, (a very superior article) Bang up Cords, Bullards, Tapes, and common shirtings, &c. &c. The whole of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
EDWD M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. B. Country Merchants, Merchant Tailors, and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call as above. sept 8—3t

GEORGE W. FARR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 208 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an extensive assortment of fine, black, brown, claret, olive, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy colours Cloths and Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c. all of which he intends to offer on very reasonable terms, a variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Horsethorn, satin and figured Marseilles, fancy and Silk Vestings, Valencia figured and plain Cravats, plain and cuffed linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, Gentlemens' Stockings, English and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. cheaper than they can be purchased at the United States Hotel, Chestnut street. Merchants and others visiting the city will please to call and examine the above.
N. B One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 24—1y

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102 1-2 *North street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side.*

A GENERAL assortment of